

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 283 774

SO 018 321

TITLE America's People, 1986-1987 Edition. Aspects of America Series.

INSTITUTION World Eagle, Inc., Wellesley, MA.

REPORT NO ISBN-0-930141-10-5

PUB DATE 87

NOTE 74p.

AVAILABLE FROM World Eagle, Inc., 64 Washburn Avenue, Wellesley, MA 02181 (\$24.95, plus \$1.75 shipping and handling).

PUB TYPE Audiovisual Materials (100) -- Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052) -- Statistical Data (110)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.

DESCRIPTORS Atlases; Charts; Crime; *Demography; Diagrams; Elementary Secondary Education; Employment Statistics; Government (Administrative Body); Graphs; Higher Education; *Human Geography; Illustrations; *Instructional Materials; *Maps; *Population Distribution; Residential Patterns; *Resources; School Statistics; Social Studies; Tables (Data); Visual Aids; Voting

IDENTIFIERS *United States

ABSTRACT

It is important for students to have a feel for some of the key numerical and size characteristics of their country, and often graphic blackline masters permit easier, quicker learning than many chapters of text. For this purpose maps, tables, and graphs depicting various characteristics of the United States' population have been compiled in this volume. Topics include: population, immigration, economic characteristics, voter participation, crime rate, charitable giving, school attendance, and employment data. Teacher notes and sample quizzes are also included. (BZ)

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AMERICA'S PEOPLE

1986-1987 Edition

ED283774

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ASPECTS OF AMERICA
Blackline Masters for Quicker Learning

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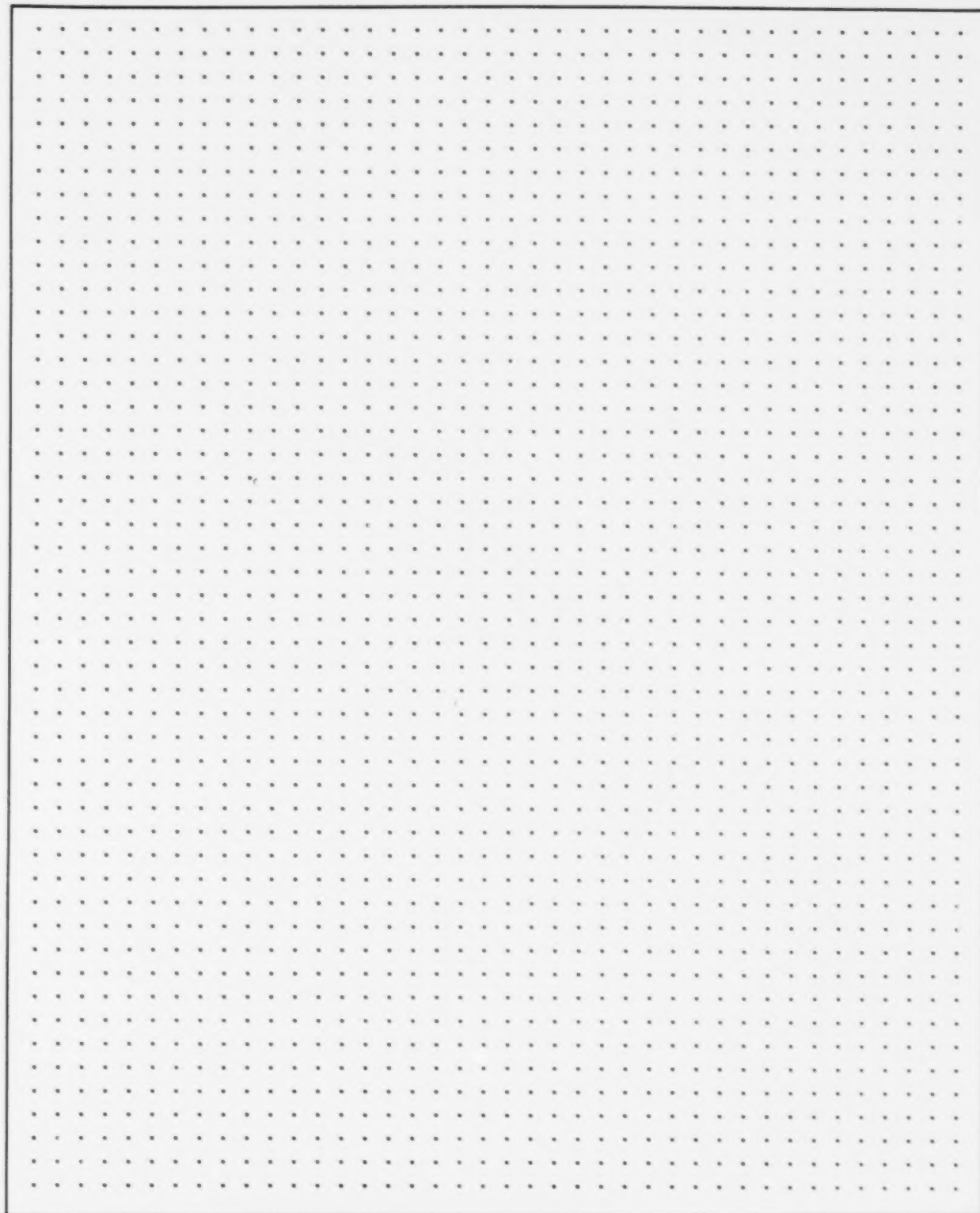
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500 such pages would be needed to display one million dots.
500,000 such pages would be needed to display one billion dots.

AMERICA'S PEOPLE

1986-1987 Edition



WORLD EAGLE, INC.

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**WORLD EAGLE'S
GRAPHIC BLACKLINE MASTERS ON
ASPECTS OF AMERICA**

This publication ————— • AMERICA'S PEOPLE, 1986-1987 Edition

**Available
August 1, 1987 ————— {**

- AMERICA'S PEOPLE, 1987-1988 Edition**
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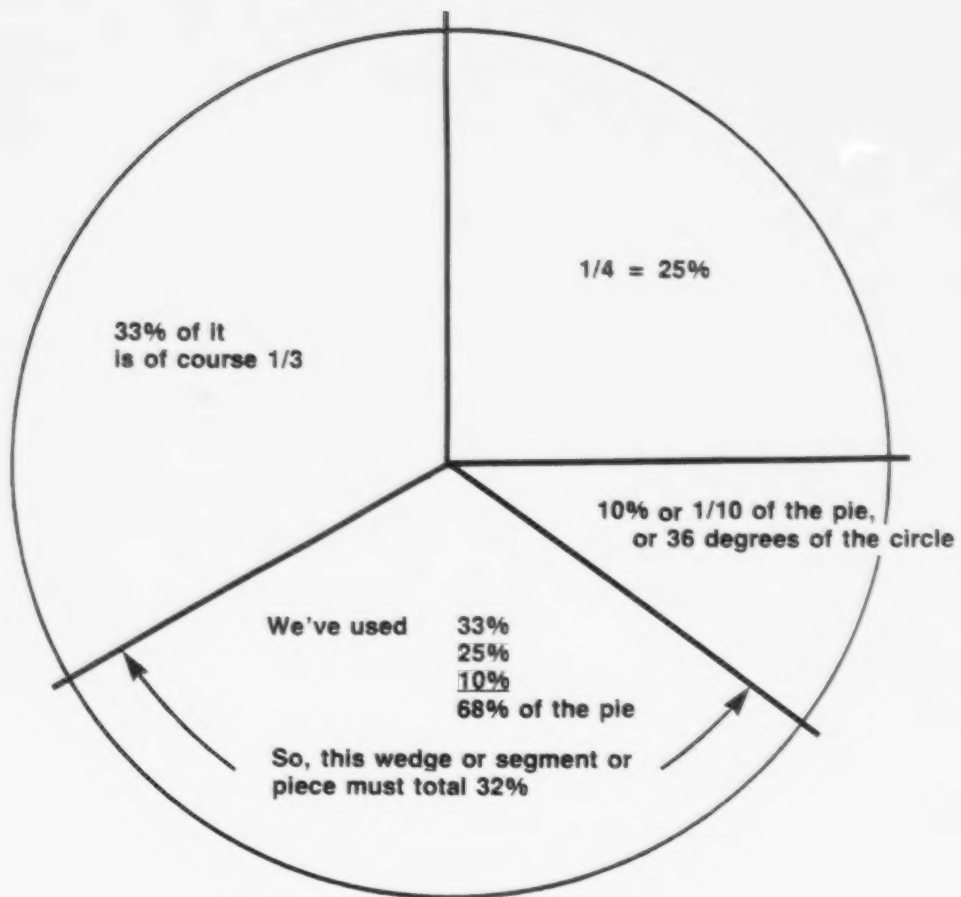
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Printed in the United States of America

ISBN 0-930141-10-5

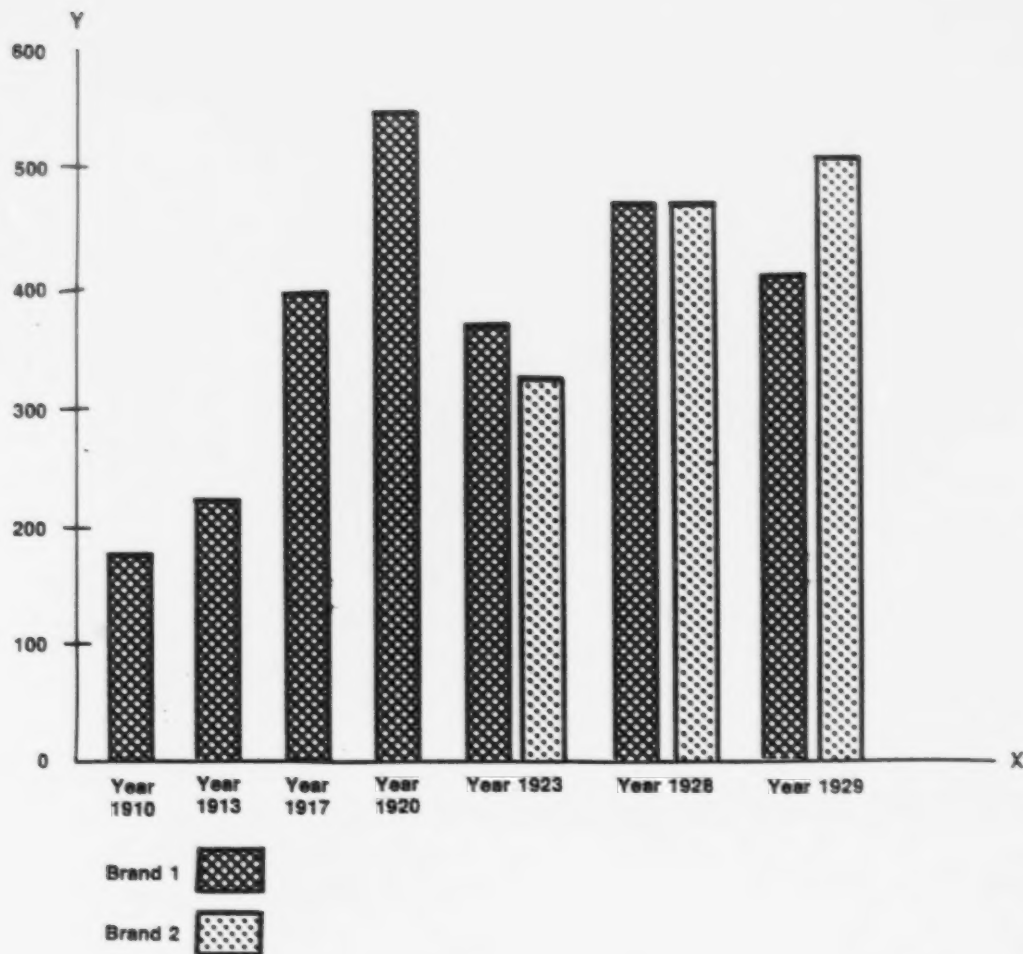
FROM THE WHOLE PIE



(A)

Sally 71 27%	Sam 22 9%	Bob 85 33%	Linda 81 31%	Total 259 100%
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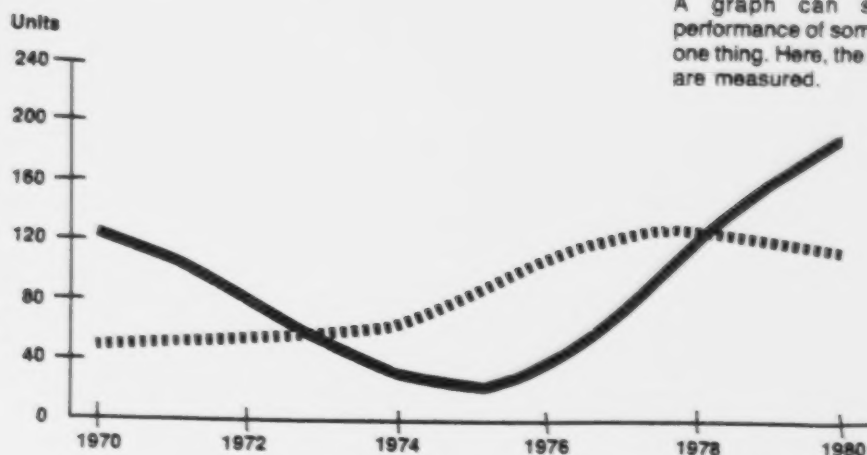
(B)



A bar graph is useful in showing, depicting, the number of units (produced or consumed or bought, etc.) in a sequence of time occurrences (days, weeks, months, years, etc.)

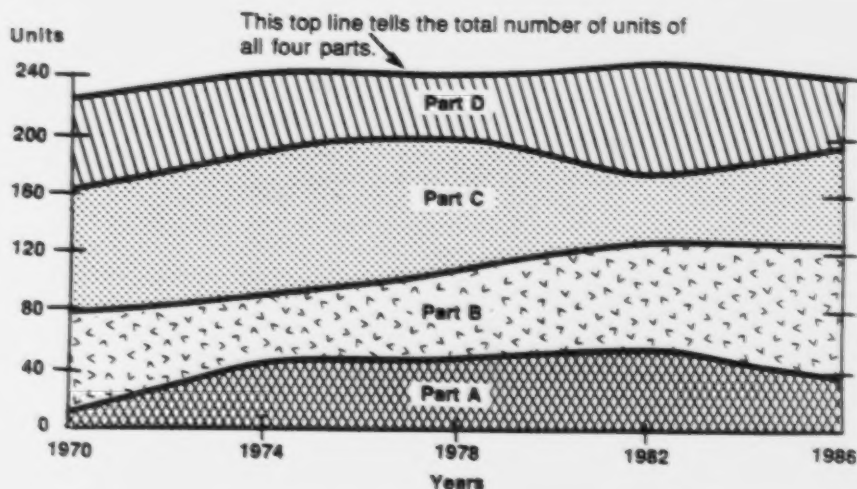
In this bar graph, the units are measured on the y-axis (the upright scale) and the time occurrences are shown on the x-axis (the horizontal scale).

Graph 1



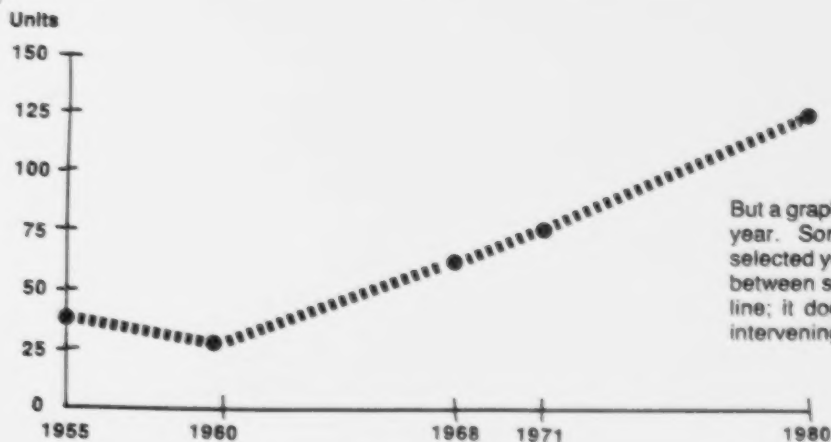
A graph can show the continuous performance of some thing. Even more than one thing. Here, the performance of two things are measured.

Graph 2



This top line tells the total number of units of all four parts.

Graph 3



But a graph need not show a number for every year. Sometimes it shows numbers for selected years only. And the flat, straight line between selected years is only a connecting line; it does not reflect performance of the intervening years.

TEACHER NOTES

Why a set of 50 blackline masters on the topic AMERICA'S PEOPLE? Because we believe it is important for students to have a feel for some of the key numerical and size characteristics of the country they are growing up in, and that graphic blackline masters permit easier, quicker learning than even many chapters of text.

We expect that these blackline masters will be used in a variety of courses taught under the broad-reaching aegis of Social Studies. And we believe that most of the charts/graphs/maps we have created can be both understood and internalized by students as young as 5th grade.

An overview: The U.S. is the world's 4th most populous country (behind People's Republic of China, India, and USSR), but has less than 5% of the world's population. In 1986, the Bureau of the Census estimated the U.S. population at 241 million. Approximately 83% Whites, 12% Blacks, and the rest American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Hispanics, Pacific Islander, and Others. The "population center" of the U.S. is southwest of St. Louis. But half of the U.S. population lives in the eastern time zone. Current internal migration is to the west and south. Nine of our states contain half of our population; California by itself contains over 10% of our total. Over 76% of our population in 1983 lived in the Nation's 277 metropolitan areas.

The average age of U.S. citizens is rising. And the numbers over age 65 (and 85) are rising; those who work will be called on to contribute to some or all of the support of those over 65. We are the world's oldest, continuous democracy under a constitution but only about 60% of our eligible citizens vote in Presidential elections. This is far below voter participation rates in many other countries. We currently have about 8 million people unemployed, but with a civilian labor force aged 16 and older of 115 million, that means about 107 million have jobs. The city of Boston, Massachusetts recently had a high school dropout rate of 45%. Nationally, the figure is lower but with much room for improvement.

From 1820 to 1982 almost 51 million people immigrated into the U.S. Today, about 610,000 people immigrate legally into the U.S. each year and another estimated 200,000 immigrate illegally. Those figures may be fairly well-known, but what is not widely known is that an estimated 160,000 U.S. citizens and aliens choose to leave the U.S. each year.

In 1983, the average per capita income in the U.S. was \$12,772. In 1985, 14% of our population (33 million people) were estimated to be living below the Poverty Threshold (\$10,989 Cash Income for Family of 4).

Our federal government spends more money than it takes in. Its planned expenditures for Fiscal Year 1987 totals more than one trillion dollars, and the federal debt is over two trillion dollars.

Over 1.5 million U.S. adults were under some aspect of correctional supervision in 1983; 419,820 of them were in federal or state institutions.

From one of our editors (in a memo urging creation of this series, ASPECTS OF AMERICA): "America, The Beautiful! The more we know you — strengths and beauties, 'warts and all', the richer our lives, and the more certain that we will protect and nourish you."

Inside front cover and back cover: Understanding the magnitudes of a thousand or a million or a billion and now also a trillion (with our first-ever federal budget over \$1 trillion) is important. Each successive number is 1,000 times the size of its predecessor.

Graph 1: Some students need help in understanding that any totality that can be quantified can be displayed as a circular pie. (And as with any circle there are 360 degrees.) Half the total being measured can be displayed as half a pie. 10% is computed as 36 degrees. Etc.

Graph 2: (A) Similar to a pie chart a single bar graph can depict shares of a total (B) Or it can depict more than one occurrence — something a single pie chart cannot do.

#1: Note: (A) Similar data for a later year is not yet available. (B) Total U.S. Resident Population on September 3, 1986 was estimated by the Bureau of the Census at 241,357,744.

#4: Do you and your students live in one of the most populous states? Using a blank outline map, can they identify all 50 states?

#5: Can your students name one or more foreign countries with a population smaller than that of your state?

#6: Have your students lived in states with different densities of population?

#8: What's happening in your state?

#9: What's happening in your region?

#10: Over 76% of our population in 1983 lived in the Nation's 277 metropolitan areas.

#13: Natural Increase is the number of births over the number of deaths.

#14: Much attention is given to Blacks, those of Spanish origin, and, recently, Asians. Do your students know much about American Indians (and Eskimos and Aleuts)? Then? Now?

#15: Example 1: There were approximately 750,000 men aged 70 in 1980; a few more in 1985. Example 2: There were approximately 850,000 women aged 70 in 1980 and

TEACHER NOTES

again in 1985. **Example 3:** There were approximately 2.2 million women aged 20 in 1980; only about 2 million in 1985.

#19: Discussion: Living longer is in and of itself attractive. But there are other considerations your students might identify: health, affordable health care, loneliness, personal mobility. Others?

#20: (A) How many of your students have 3 or 4 grandparents alive? Any with a great grandparent? (B) Increasingly, the working population will need to support, or contribute to the support of, those 65 and over.

#21: Is yours one of the states with a high proportion of the population aged 65 and over? Do your students think that's "good" or "bad"?

#22: Estimated numbers of annual illegal immigrants to the U.S. range (even) beyond 200,000. The figure of 200,000 is a recent estimate by at least one expert at the Bureau of Census.

#23: Most people, adults as well as students, do not know that Germany has been the source country of greatest immigration numbers to the U.S.

#27 - #28 - #29: Granted, this title, AMERICA'S PEOPLE, is about the U.S., but it helps to know where we "fit" in the world picture on several measures of importance. Canada is world's second largest country in area.

#31: Do you and your students live in a state that has high, middle, or low per capita personal income? Is there an explanation? Is your state's per capita personal income likely to go up? Down?

#33: Remember that the figures shown are percent figures. And that (depending on the formula used) if noncash benefits such as food, housing, and medical benefits are included in Family Income, the number of those below Poverty Threshold drops to between 22 and 30 million people.

#34: Note the two categories: means-tested, and not means-tested.

#35: A Fun Fact: Atlanta GA is west of Detroit MI.

#36: If automobile registrations had kept pace (no more, no less) with the growth of U.S. population since 1900, how many automobiles would have been registered in the U.S. in 1984?

#38 - #39: Essentially, you're on your own, with the help of your newspapers and news magazines. We'll point to two facts to get you started: (1) 14% of the federal budget is going to pay interest on the federal debt, and (2) the size of the federal debt is well over \$2 trillion. Two additional points: Note that the federal debt almost tripled from 1931 to 1941 (the depression years and also the start-up of programs of the New Deal); and that then it increased more than five times in a four year period because of World War II spending, 1941-1945.

#41: During the period 1960-1978, average voter participation topped 70% in Great Britain, Ireland and Israel; and it topped 80% in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and West Germany.

#42: Note the footnote.

#44: Read the footnote.

#46: Almost 1 of every 4 in this country is a student.

#47: Depending on the age of your students: How, why are these changes taking place? Is it good? Bad?

#48: Remember the startling figure that Boston recently had a high school dropout rate of 45%.

#49: Of our total population of some 241 million, 178.2 million in 1985 were civilian and noninstitutional and were 16 years or over. Of that figure, 115,461,000 (annual average) constituted our Civilian Labor Force in 1985.

#50: We don't have "the math" to back it up, but it is probably true that most people have a relative who has a government job.

ANSWERS TO QUIZZES

Quiz No. 1 for #'s 1-17

1.(c) 2.CA 3.(b) 4-8.CA, NY, TX, PA, IL, FL, OH, MI, NJ 9.(a) 10-12.NY, RI, MA CT, MD, NY, DE, PA, ON, IL 13.(d) 14-18.New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Detroit, Boston, Houston, Dallas, Washington 19.False 20-21.The West and the South 22. 18 million (17,931,000) 23.Women 24.NY 25.False

Quiz No. 2 for #'s 18-23

1.(c) 2.Germany 3.(b) 4.(a) 5.(a) 6.(c) 7-11.FL, RI, AR IA, PA, SD, MO, NE, MA,KS 12-14.AK, NV, HI, AZ, UT, NM, SC, ID, FL, NC 15.(b) 16.(b) 17.(d) 18.Black 19.Middle 20.(a) 21.(b) 22.(a) 23. 5% 24.False 25.True

Quiz No. 3 for #'s 33-50

1.(b) 2. 60% 3.False 4.True 5.(b) 6.True 7.True 8.False 9. Deficit 10.MO 11.(a) 12.False 13.Half/50% 14. 14% 15. 33 million 16.(a) 17.(c) 18.True (Whites 33%, Blacks 27%, Hispanics 30%) 19.True 20.False 21.True 22.(a) 23.True 24.True 25.True

Quiz No. 1 for #'s 1-17

1. The approximate population of the U.S. is
(a) 39 million (b) 131 million (c) 241 million (d) 525 million (e) 1.5 billion _____
2. Which state has over 10% of the U.S. population? _____
3. The Black population in the U.S. is approximately what percent of our total population?
(a) 3% (b) 12% (c) 24% (d) a little less than 50% _____
- 4-8. Name 5 of the nine most populous states.

9. What is the estimated population of the central city of New York, NY
(New York City "proper")?
(a) 7 million (b) 3 million (c) 1 million (d) 565,000 (e) 98,100 _____
- 10-12. Name three of the ten most densely populated states (do not include DC).

13. Approximately what percent of the U.S. population lives in Metropolitan Areas?
(a) 10% (b) 25% (c) 50% (d) 75% _____
- 14-18. Name five of the ten most populous urban areas (Metropolitan Statistical Areas) in the U.S.

19. True or False: The wealthy Blackfoot Tribe in Montana paid Whites to bring Negroes to this country to help hunt buffalo, and gave Negroes the name "Blacks". _____
- 20-21. Recently, there have been large population gains in which two regions of the U.S.?

22. What is the estimated population of the New York urban area
(the New York Metropolitan Statistical Area)? _____
23. In the older age groups, are there more men or women? _____
24. Which of the following states was not one of the seven with the highest percent population increase, years 1980-1984: AK, AZ, CA, CO, FL, NY, TX _____
25. True or False: Throughout most of the U.S., there is marked movement of population away from metro areas and to the nonmetro areas. _____

Quiz No. 2 for #'s 18-32

1. In 1983, the average per capita income in the U.S. was:
(a) \$3,772 (b) \$7,772 (c) \$12,772 (d) \$18,772 (e) \$26,772 _____
2. During the years 1820 to 1982, which country was the source country for the greatest number of immigrants into the U.S.? _____
3. Approximately how many people immigrated into the U.S. during the years 1820 to 1982?
(a) 25 million (b) 50 million (c) 100 million (d) 250 million (e) 500 million _____
4. In the U.S., the number of people 55 and over is
(a) increasing (b) decreasing (c) staying about the same. _____
5. In the U.S., the number of people 85 and over is
(a) increasing (b) decreasing (c) staying about the same. _____
- 7-11. Name five of the ten states with the highest proportion of their population 65 years and over, as of July 1, 1984:

- 12-14. Name three of the ten states with largest percent increase of population 65 years and over, 1980-1984:

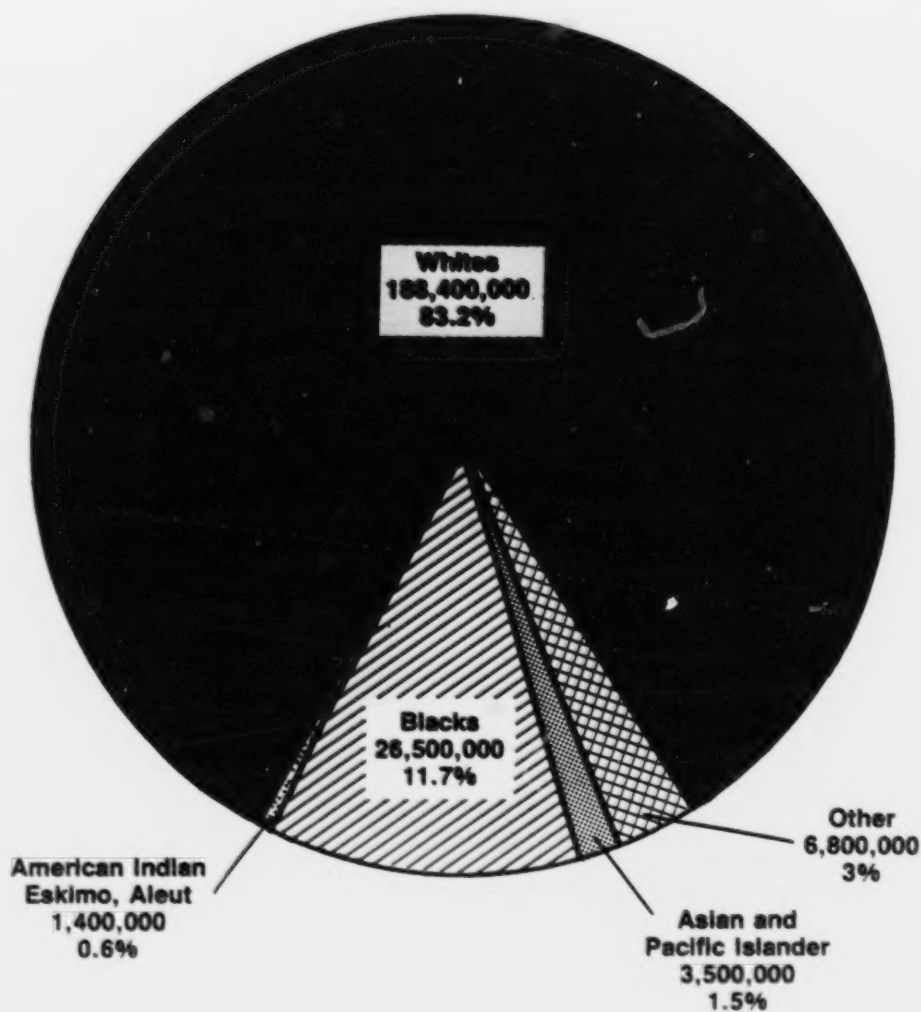
15. Are most U.S. citizens 18 years and older:
(a) single (b) married (c) widowed (d) divorced _____
16. What is the current estimated number of annual legal immigrants into the U.S.?
(a) 1 million (b) 600,000 (c) 300,000 (d) 100,000 (e) 50,000 _____
17. What is the current estimated number of aliens and U.S. citizens who emigrate each year from the U.S.?
(a) 12,000 (b) 50,000 (c) 105,000 (d) 160,000 _____
18. Among both Whites and Blacks, most householders are married couples.
Are there more White female householders or Black female householders? _____
19. Usually there are three series developed and considered in projecting future population:
high, low, and _____
20. For the years 1970, 1980, and 1984, did the share (percent) of our single population 18 years and older
(a) increase (b) decrease (c) stay about the same _____
21. For the years 1970, 1980, and 1984, did the share (percent) of our population 18 years and older who were married
(a) increase (b) decrease (c) stay about the same _____
22. For the years 1970, 1980, and 1984, did the share (percent) of our population 18 years and older who were divorced
(a) increase (b) decrease (c) stay about the same _____
23. Approximately what percent of the world's population lives in the U.S.? _____
24. True or False: The USA is the largest country in the world (in area). _____
25. The graph which talked about Natural Increase showed that if the U.S. maintained its current annual rate of Natural Increase its population would grow from 241 million in 1986 to 287 million in year 2010. That's True. Now True or False for this: the chart said that if all of Africa were to maintain its current annual rate of Natural Increase of 2.8%, its population would more than double from its 555 million in 1986 to over 1.14 billion in year 2010. _____

Quiz No. 3 for #'s 33-50

1. Currently, the U.S. Government's debt is approximately
(a) \$5 billion (b) \$2 trillion (c) \$500 billion (d) \$8 trillion (e) \$250 billion _____
2. For each of the last three presidential elections, what was the approximate percent of citizens reporting they had voted? _____
3. True or False: In the U.S., the younger citizens (18 and over) are more likely to vote than the older citizens. _____
4. True or False: The more years of schooling a person has, the more likely he/she will register and vote. _____
5. Approximately how many sentenced prisoners were in state and federal institutions at year-end 1983?
(a) 42,000 (b) 420,000 (c) 4,200,000 (d) 14,200,000 _____
6. True or False: Medicare is an example of a noncash benefit that is not means-tested. _____
7. True or False: Examples of means-tested noncash benefits include food stamps, public or other subsidized rental housing, and reduced price school lunches. _____
8. True or False: "Center of Population" is the geographic midpoint of the state in which most of our citizens live. _____
9. The government budget of any country may operate at a surplus, at a deficit, or at "a balanced budget" (income equals expenses). Which of these three conditions is our country's budget currently operating at? _____
10. In which state was the "Center of Population" for the U.S. at the time of the 1980 census? _____
11. The number of automobiles registered in the U.S. in 1984 was:
(a) 168 million (b) 98 million (c) 48 million (d) 18 million _____
12. True or False: We have more licensed drivers than vehicle registrations. _____
13. Approximately what percent of the U.S. lives in the eastern time zone? _____
14. If only money income is counted (that is, the market value of noncash benefits is not counted), roughly what percent of the U.S. population was below the Poverty Threshold in 1985 of \$10,989 for a Family of 4. _____
15. And approximately how many people is that? _____
16. In 1985, 7.2% of the U.S. Civilian Labor Force was, on average during the year, unemployed. About how many people were unemployed?
(a) 8.3 million (b) 1.7 million (c) 15.4 million (d) 43.9 million (e) 29.1 million _____
17. Approximately how many people were considered employed in the U.S. in 1985?
(a) 17 million (b) 57 million (c) 107 million (d) 157 million (e) 207 million _____
18. True or False: In 1984, about 30% to 33% of all people in the U.S. age 18 to 24 were attending college. _____
19. In 1940, 13.7% of all persons 25 years and over had less than 5 years of school. True or False: Today, that figure is much lower. _____
20. True or False: Since 1940, the percent of Blacks 25 years and over who have 4 or more years of college has stayed about the same. _____
21. True or False: Since 1940, the percent of Blacks 25 years and over who have graduated from high school has increased. _____
22. Approximately how many of us in the U.S. are students (enrolled kindergarten through college)?
(a) 50 million (b) 100 million (c) 20 million (d) 10 million (e) 1.5 million _____
23. True or False: In the U.S. more people work for, are employed by, School Districts than any of the other branches or agencies of governments. _____
24. True or False: Throughout the U.S., more people work for Local Governments than for State Governments or for the Federal Government. _____
25. True or False: Detroit, MI is east of Atlanta, GA. _____

OUR POPULATION IN 1980

#1



Total Population in 1980
226,545,805

(A) Similar data for later year is not yet available.

(B) Total U.S. Resident Population on September 3, 1986 was estimated by the Bureau of Census at 241,357,774.

Data from 1986 Statistical Abstract of the United States, Table 22, p.19.

U.S. STATE POPULATIONS, BY FOUR REGIONS AND NINE CENSUS DIVISIONS

State Populations given are Provisional Estimates of the July 1, 1985
U.S. Population by the Bureau of the Census, July 1986

WEST 47,826,000

PACIFIC 35,037,000

AK	521,000
CA	26,365,000
HI	1,054,000
OR	2,687,000
WA	4,409,000

MOUNTAIN 12,789,000

AZ	3,187,000
CO	3,231,000
ID	1,005,000
MT	826,000
NM	1,450,000
NV	936,000
UT	1,645,000
WY	509,000

MIDWEST 59,197,000

WEST NORTH CENTRAL . . . 17,555,000

IA	2,884,000
KS	2,450,000
MN	4,193,000
MO	5,029,000
NE	1,606,000
ND	685,000
SD	708,000

EAST NORTH CENTRAL . . . 41,642,000

IL	11,535,000
IN	5,499,000
MI	9,088,000
OH	10,744,000
WI	4,775,000

NORTHEAST 49,859,000

MIDDLE ATLANTIC 37,199,000

NJ	7,562,000
NY	17,783,000
PA	11,853,000

NEW ENGLAND 12,660,000

CT	3,174,000
MA	5,822,000
ME	1,164,000
NH	998,000
RI	968,000
VT	535,000

SOUTH 81,858,000

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL . . . 26,510,000

AR	2,359,000
LA	4,481,000
OK	3,301,000
TX	16,370,000

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL 15,122,000

AL	4,021,000
KY	3,726,000
MS	2,613,000
TN	4,762,000

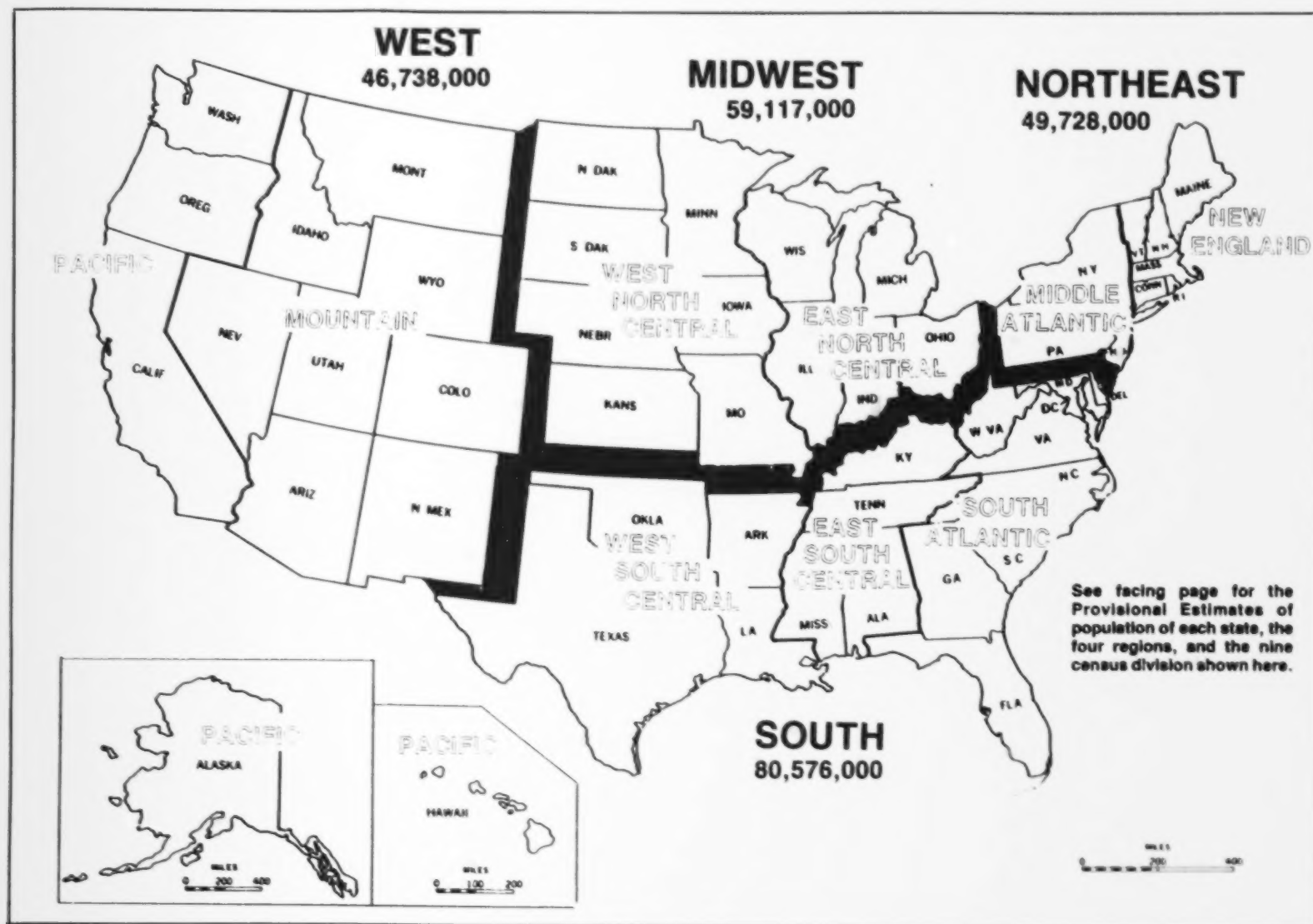
SOUTH ATLANTIC 40,227,000

DE	622,000
DC	626,000
FL	11,366,000
GA	5,976,000
MD	4,392,000
NC	6,255,000
SC	3,347,000
VA	5,706,000
WV	1,936,000

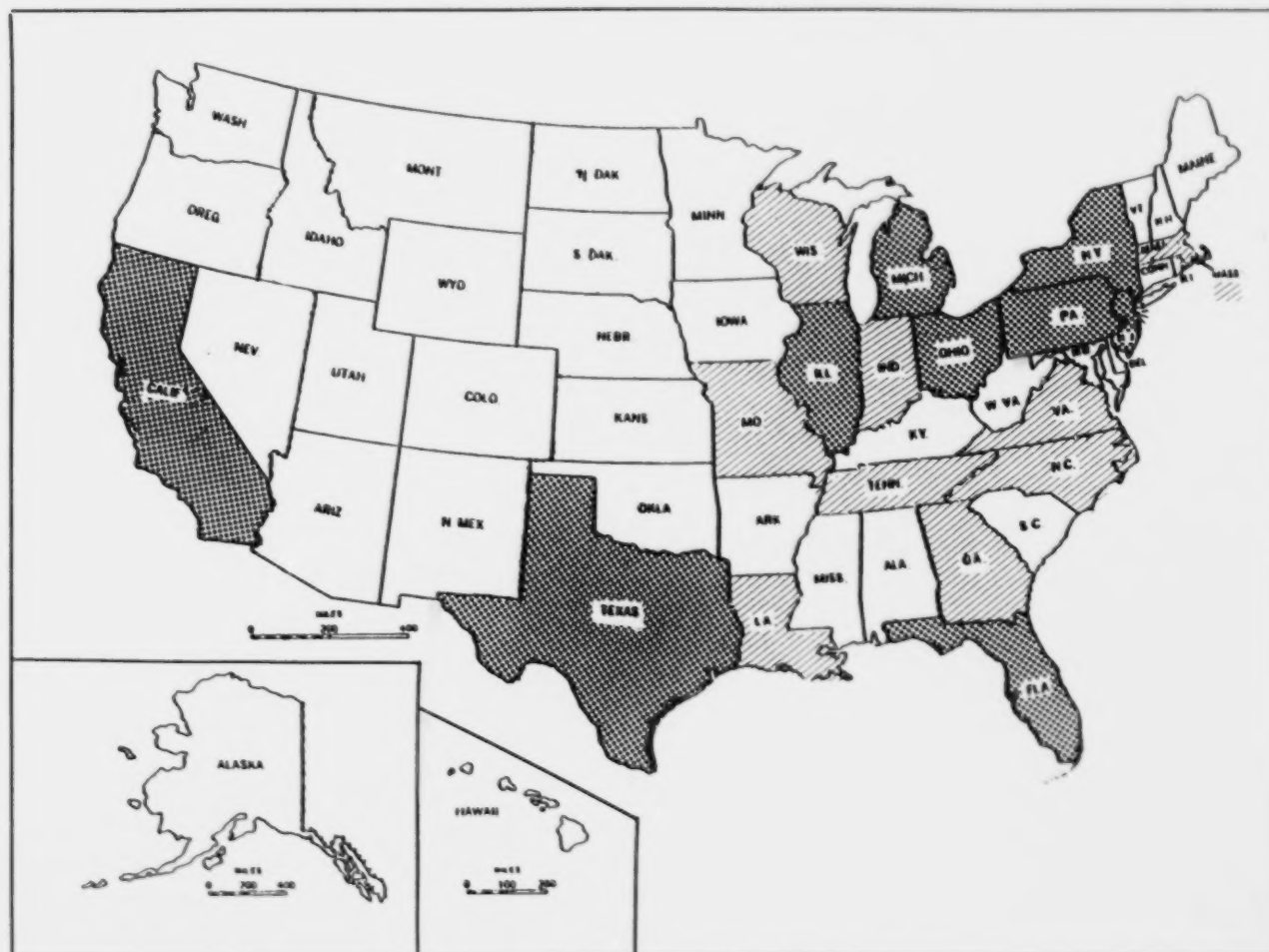
TOTAL THIS PAGE 238,740,000

On September 3, 1986, the Census Bureau estimated
U.S. Resident Population at 241,357,774.

THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS DIVIDES THE U.S. INTO FOUR REGIONS AND NINE CENSUS DIVISIONS



51.3% OF U.S. POPULATION LIVES IN THE 9 MOST POPULOUS STATES 71.5% LIVE IN THE 18 MOST POPULOUS STATES

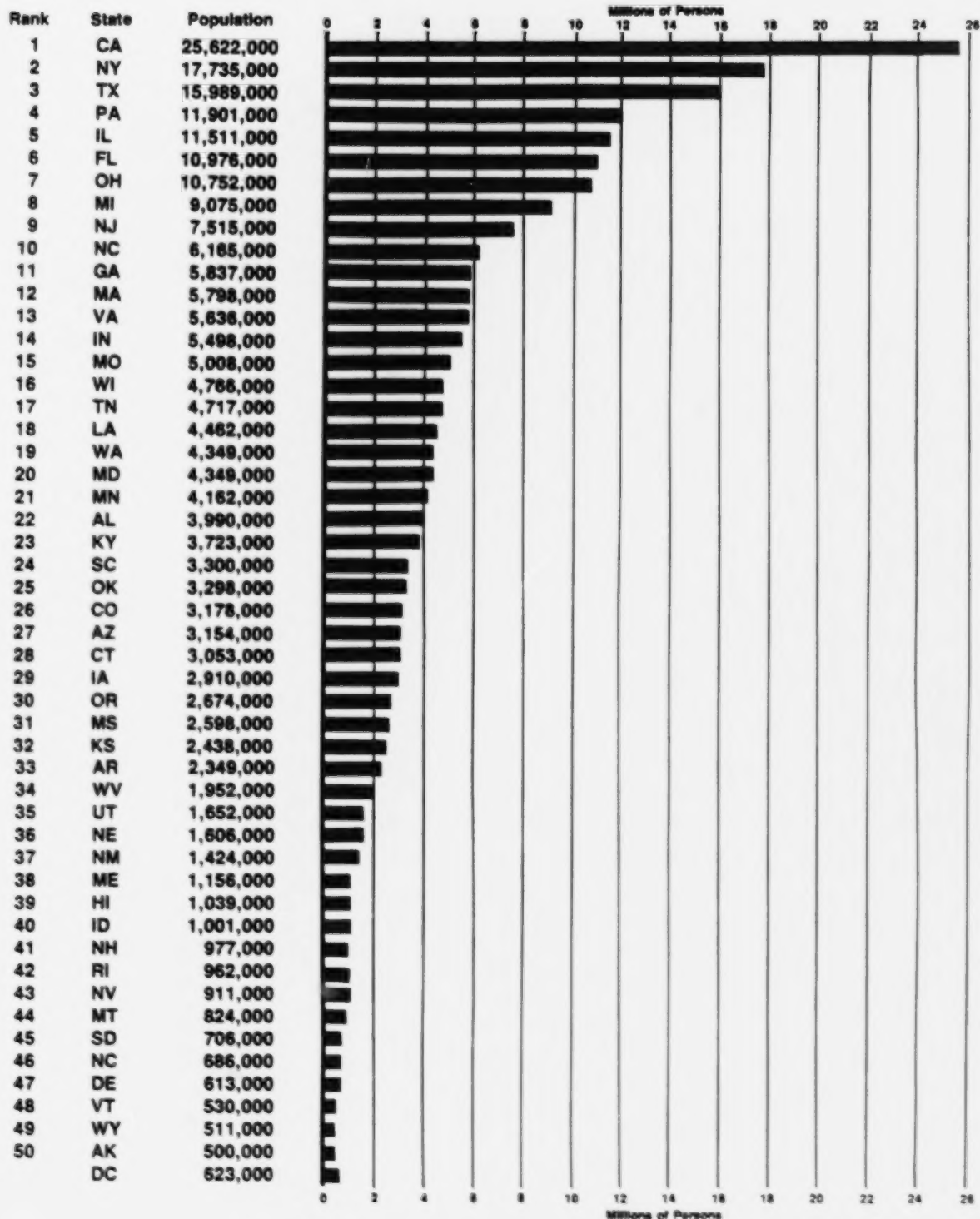


Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census. Press Release No. 84-233.
May 15, 1985

U.S. STATES RANKED BY POPULATION

#5

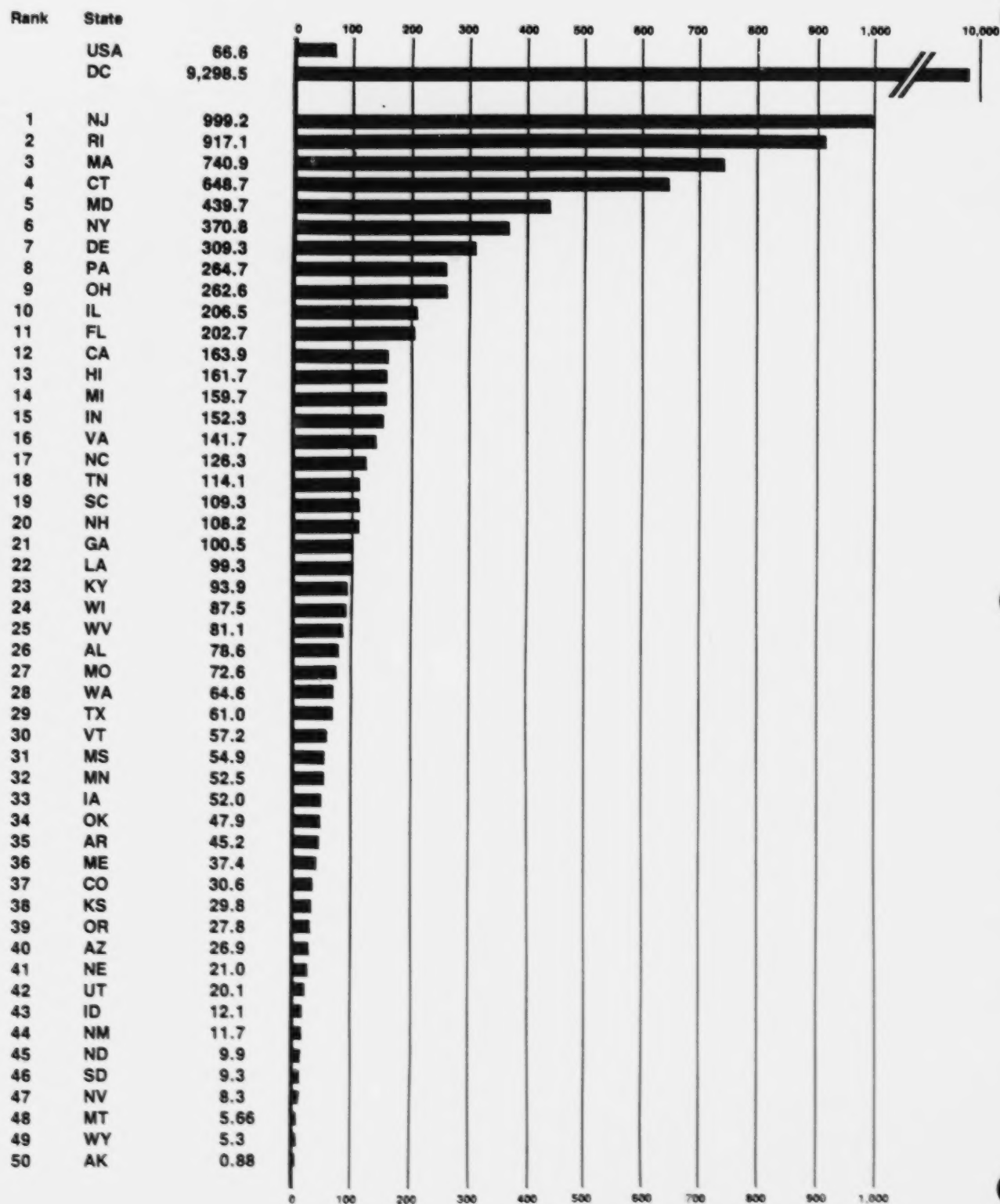
Provisional Estimates of the July 1, 1984 U.S. Resident Population.



Total Population this Page: 236,158,000

On September 3, 1986, the Census Bureau estimated U.S. Resident Population at 241,357,774.

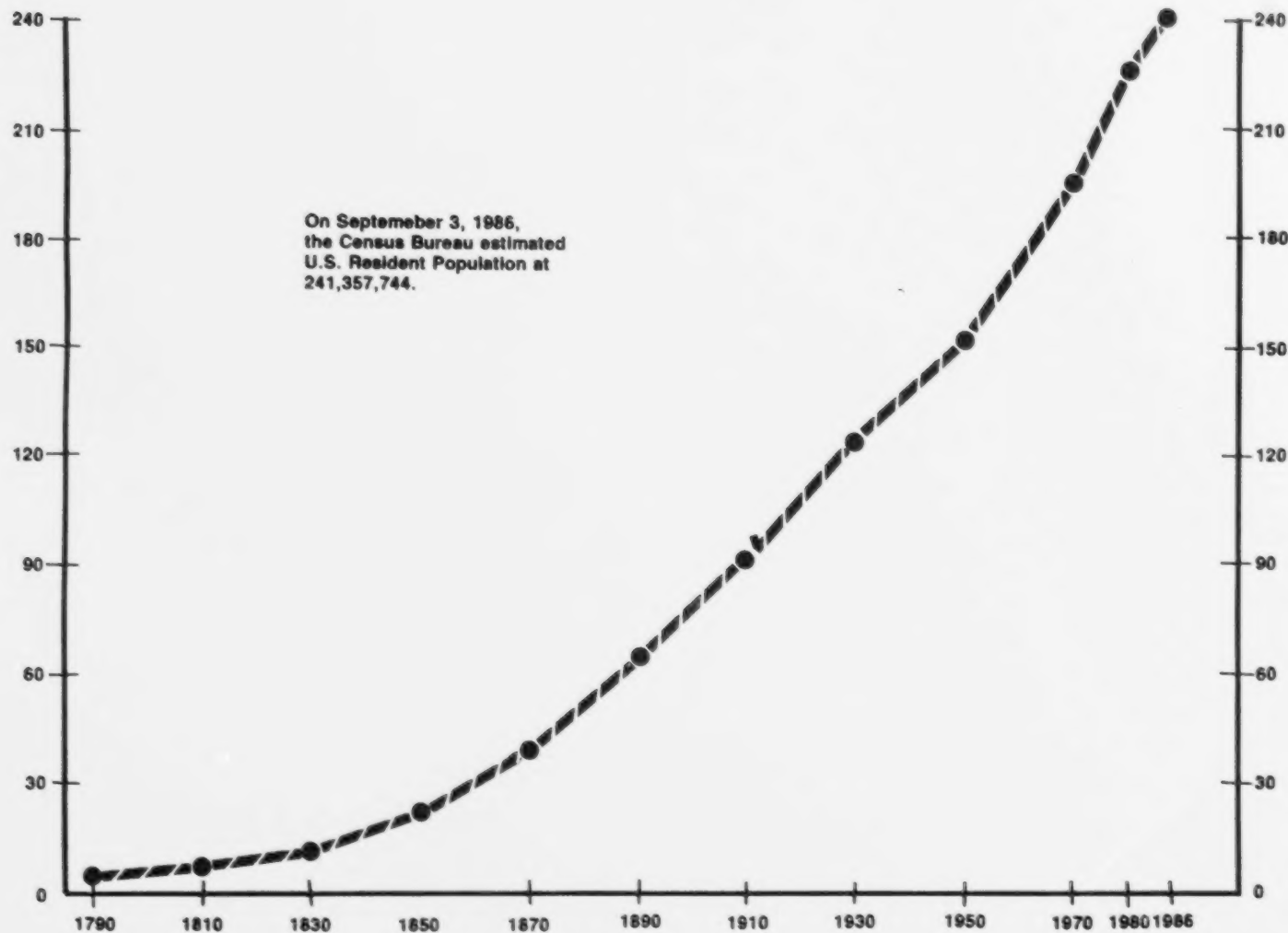
U.S. STATES RANKED BY DENSITY OF POPULATION



Data for 1984 from The 1986 World Almanac. Pp. 632-656.

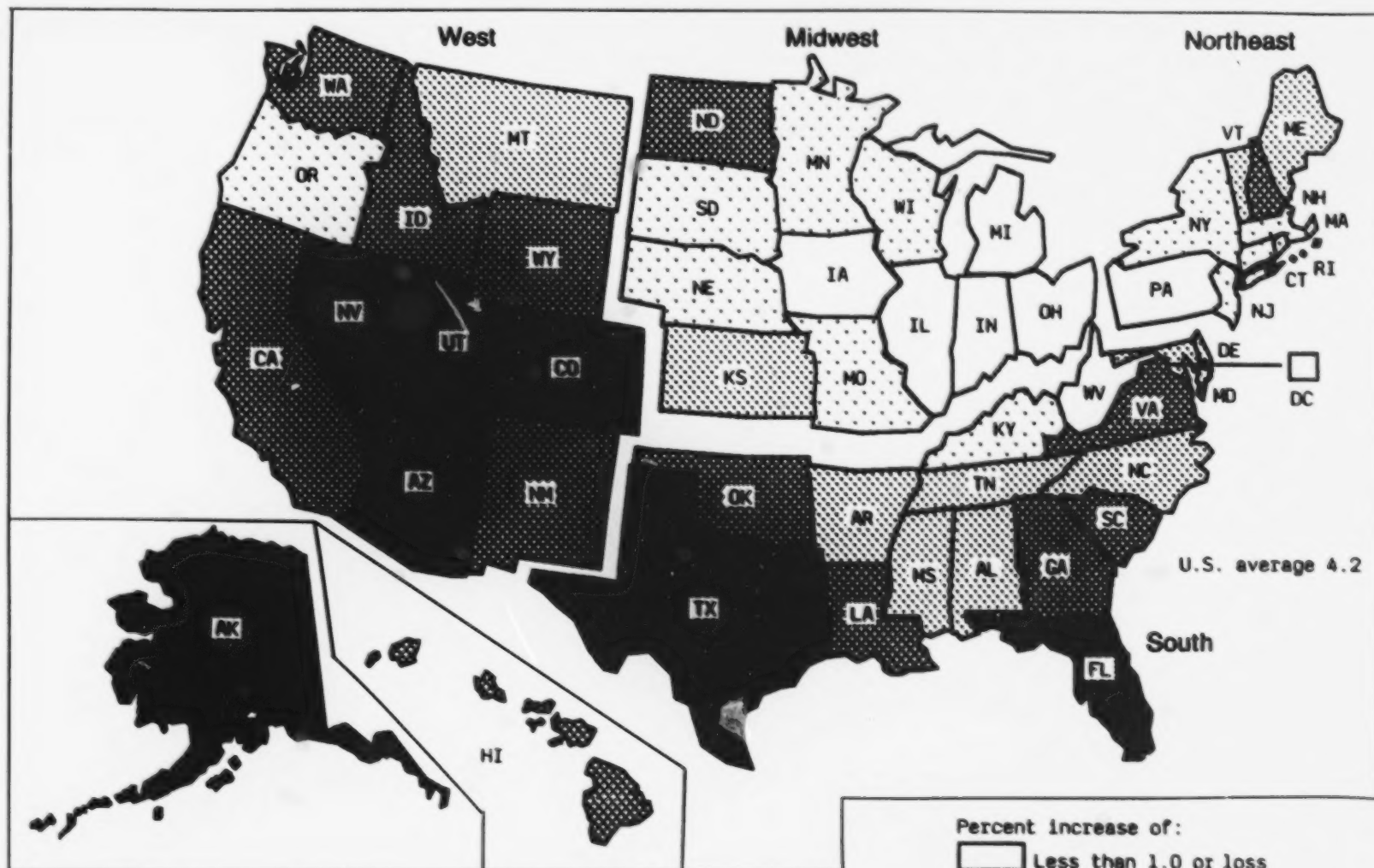
U.S. POPULATION AT EVERY OTHER CENSUS, PLUS 1980 AND 1986

U.S. Resident Population



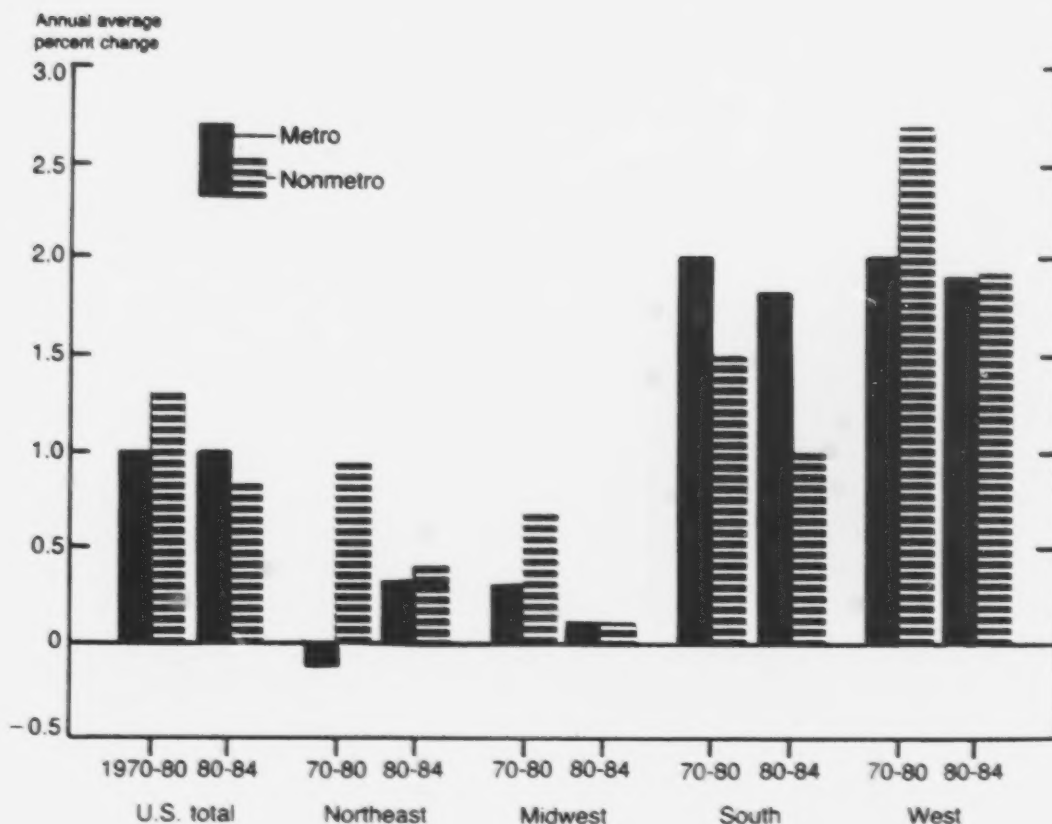
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY STATES: 1980-1984



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, State Population Estimates, by Age and Components of Change: 1980 to 1984, P.2. (Series P-25, No. 970)

GROWTH IN METRO AND NONMETRO POPULATIONS



While the United States on the whole is shifting toward the metro areas, the proportion of metro to nonmetro population varies greatly by region. In the Northeast, both metro and nonmetro populations have grown during the 1980's, but the number of people in nonmetro areas has grown faster. Mean-

while, population growth in the Midwest has slowed in both categories. Ever since the 1970's, the South has seen a tremendous push in metro population, while nonmetro population growth in the West has fallen back to the metro level so far this decade.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, National Food Review, Spring 1986, P. 44.

OUR LARGEST URBAN AREAS IN 1985

These are called Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). An MSA is a Federal designation for a central city or nucleus of at least 50,000 people and its immediate suburbs, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Area	Population	'80 rank
1 New York	17,931,100	1
2 Los Angeles	12,738,200	2
3 Chicago	8,085,200	3
4 San Francisco	5,809,300	5
5 Philadelphia	5,776,500	4
6 Detroit	4,581,200	6
7 Boston	4,051,400	7
8 Houston	3,623,300	9
9 Dallas	3,511,600	10
10 Washington	3,489,500	8
11 Miami	2,878,300	12
12 Cleveland	2,776,400	11
13 Atlanta	2,471,700	16

Area	Population	'80 rank
14 St. Louis	2,412,400	14
15 Pittsburgh	2,337,400	13
16 Minneapolis	2,262,400	17
17 Baltimore	2,252,800	15
18 Seattle	2,247,400	18
19 San Diego	2,132,700	19
20 Tampa	1,868,700	22
21 Phoenix	1,846,600	24
22 Denver	1,827,100	21
23 Cincinnati	1,679,900	20
24 Milwaukee	1,550,300	23
25 Kansas City	1,493,900	25

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 1986.

POPULATION OF MSA CENTRAL CITIES OF 500,000 AND OVER: ESTIMATES FOR 1984

1 New York, NY	7,164,700
2 Los Angeles, CA	3,096,700
3 Chicago, IL	2,992,500
4 Houston, TX	1,705,700
5 Philadelphia, PA	1,646,700
6 Detroit, MI	1,089,000
7 Dallas, TX	974,200
8 San Diego, CA	960,500
9 Phoenix, AZ	853,300
10 San Antonio, TX	842,800
11 Baltimore, MD	763,600
12 San Francisco, CA	712,800

13 Indianapolis, IN	710,300
14 San Jose, CA	686,200
15 Memphis, TN	648,400
16 Washington, DC	622,800
17 Milwaukee, WI	620,800
18 Jacksonville, FL	578,000
19 Boston, MA	570,700
20 Columbus, OH	566,100
21 New Orleans, LA	559,100
22 Cleveland, OH	546,500
23 Denver, CO	504,600

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census 1985.

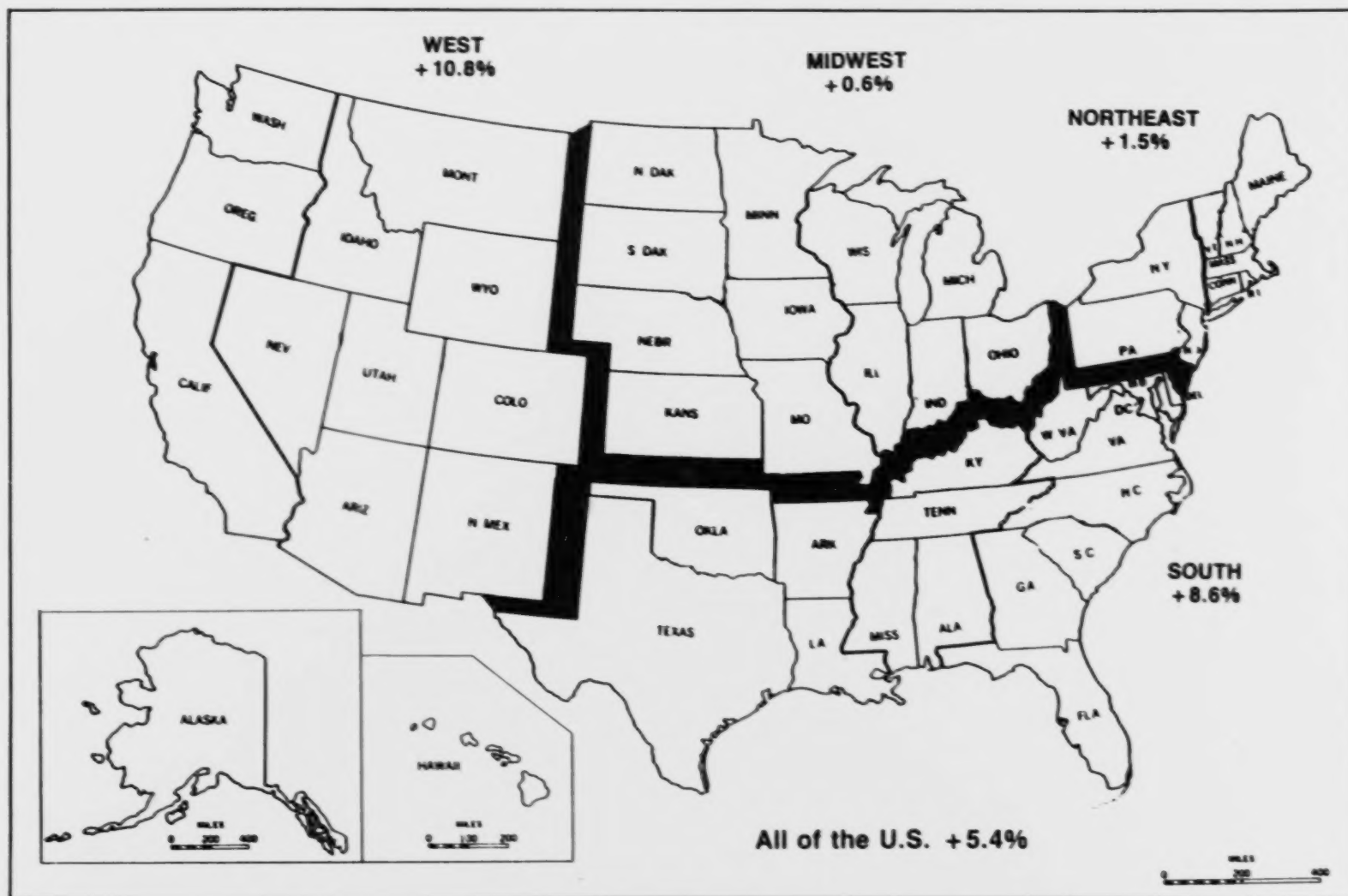
#11

[illegible]

Low: Idaho: 18.9 percent

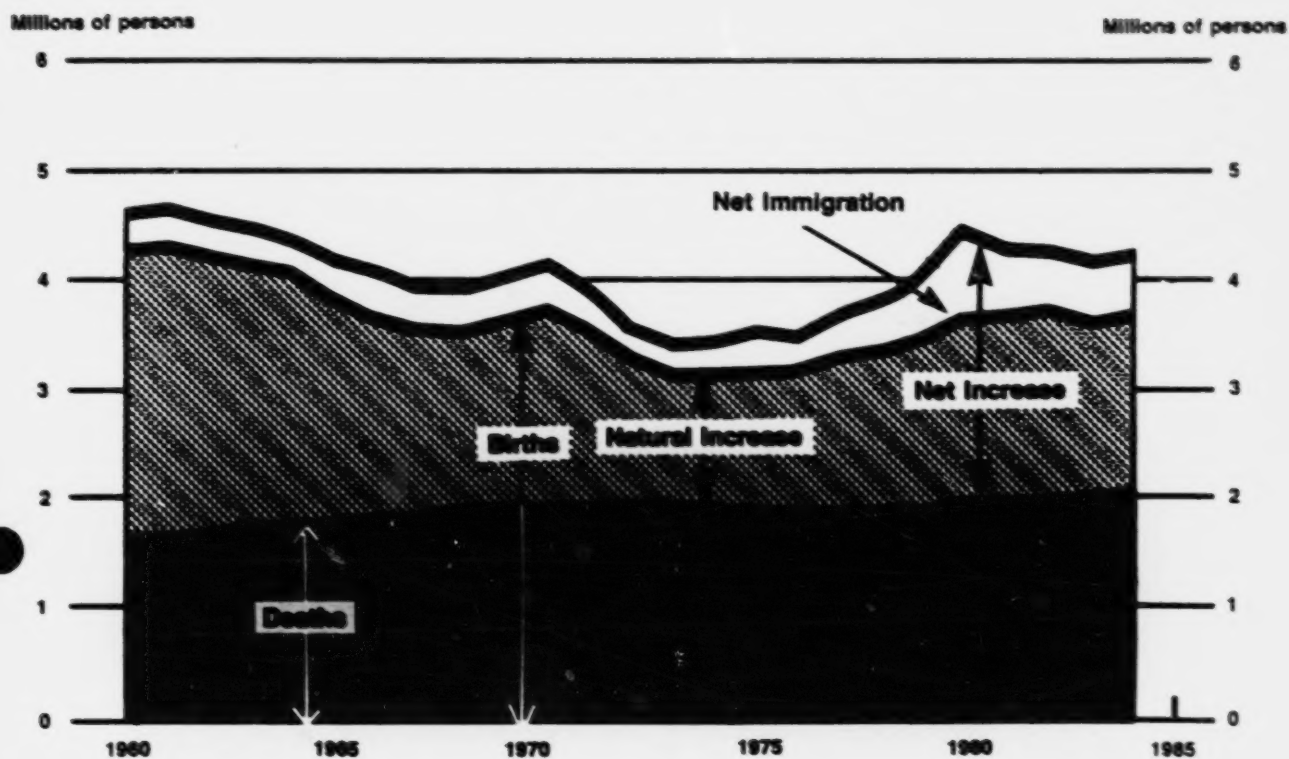
LARGE POPULATION GAINS TO THE WEST AND THE SOUTH

Even In a Short Period of Time, 1980 to 1985.



COMPONENTS OF OUR POPULATION CHANGES: 1960 TO 1984

#13



Source: Chart prepared by U.S. Bureau of the Census. For data, see table 5.

Source: 1986 Statistical Abstract of the United States, p.7.

THERE WERE PEOPLE HERE BEFORE WHITES CAME AND BLACKS WERE BROUGHT

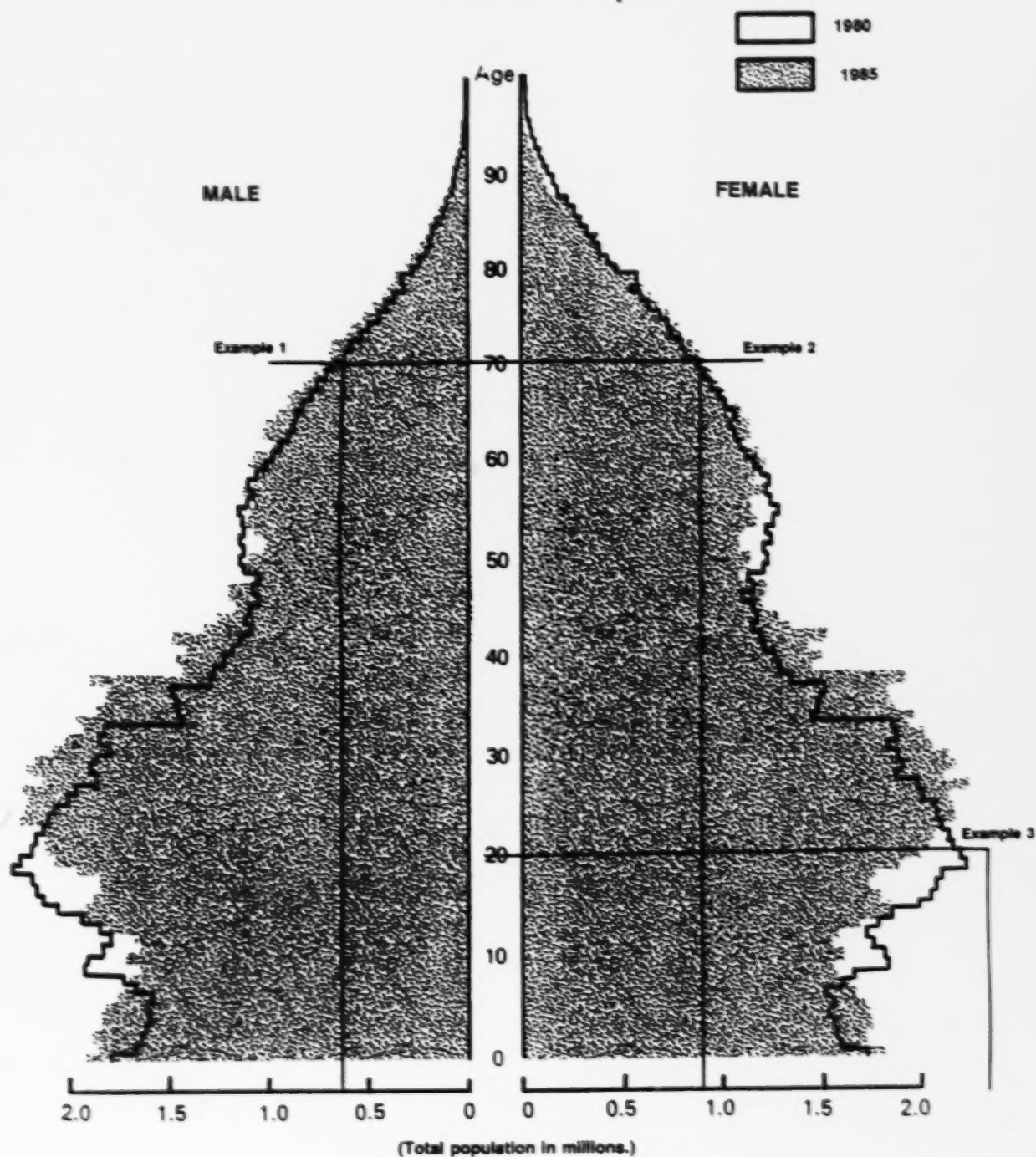


Source: U.S. Department of the Interior Arts and Crafts Board.
AREAS OF INDIAN CULTURE in the United States. The
main tribes are shown in their present location.

DISTRIBUTION OF U.S. POPULATION, BY AGE AND SEX: APRIL 1, 1980, AND JULY 1, 1985

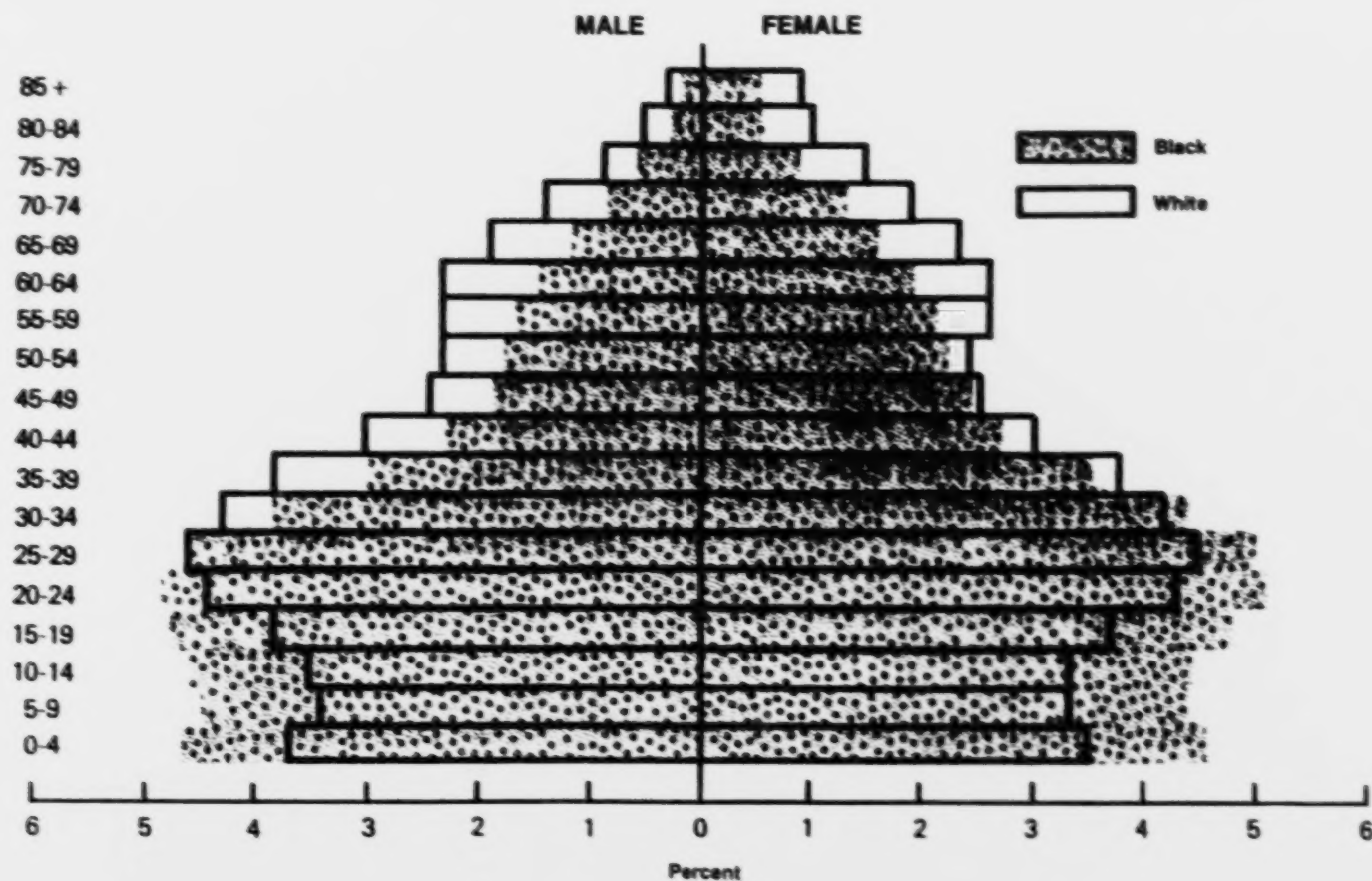
#15

(Includes U.S. Armed Forces Overseas)



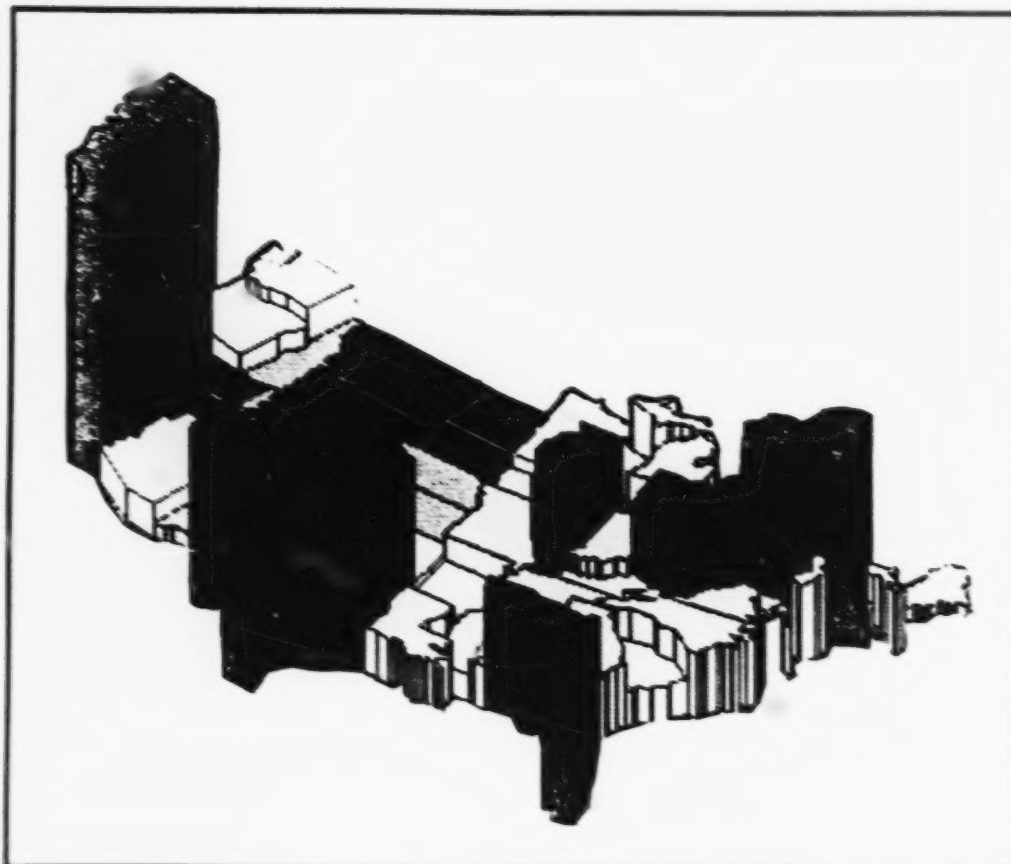
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1985, Series P-25, No. 985, Cover 1.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE WHITE AND BLACK POPULATIONS IN THE U.S., BY AGE AND SEX: JULY 1, 1985



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Estimates of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1980 to 1985, Series P-25, No. 985, P. 5

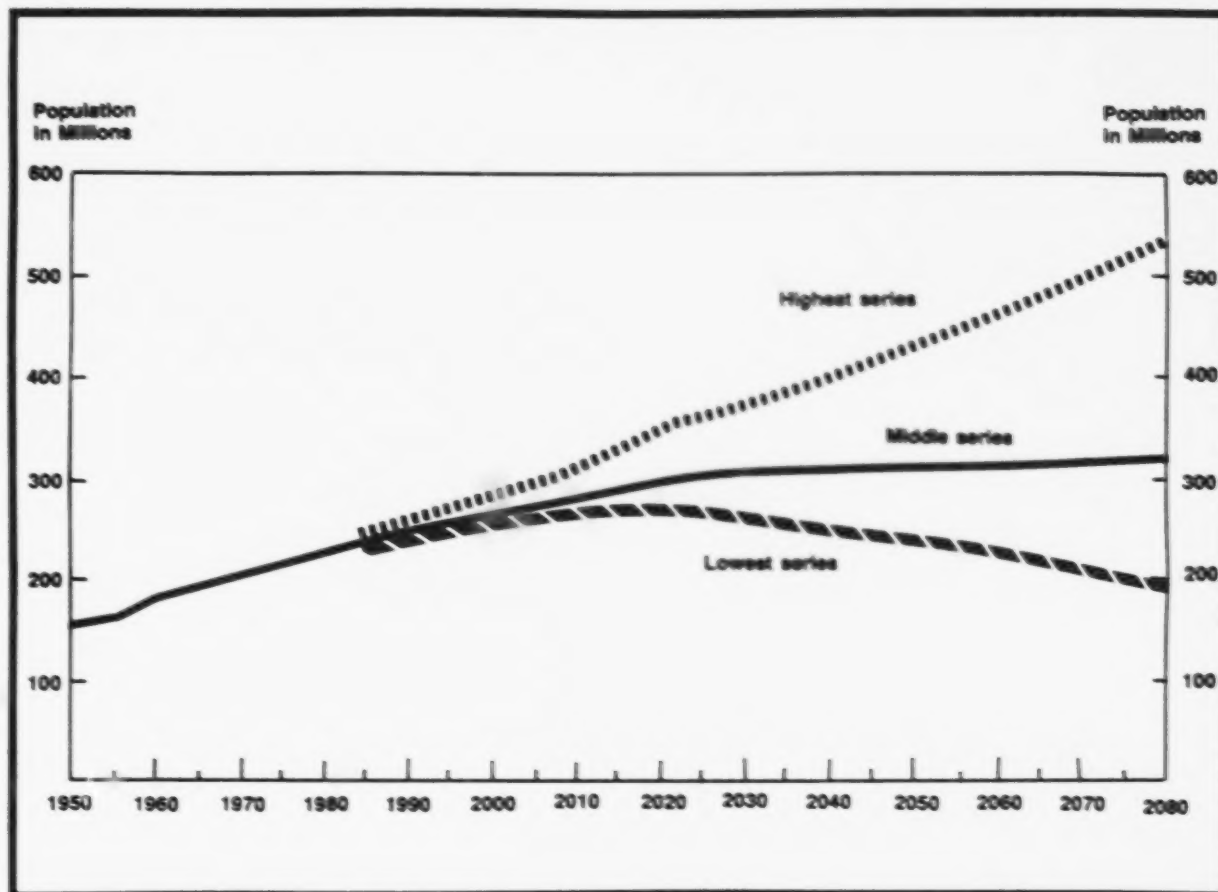
A PROJECTION OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN THE LOWER 48, YEAR 1990



Courtesy of Laboratory for Computer Graphics and Special Analysis,
Harvard University.

ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS U.S. TOTAL POPULATION: 1950 TO 2080

There sometimes are as many as 30 series for projections.
But by and large, as here, there are three: Low(est), Middle,
High(est).

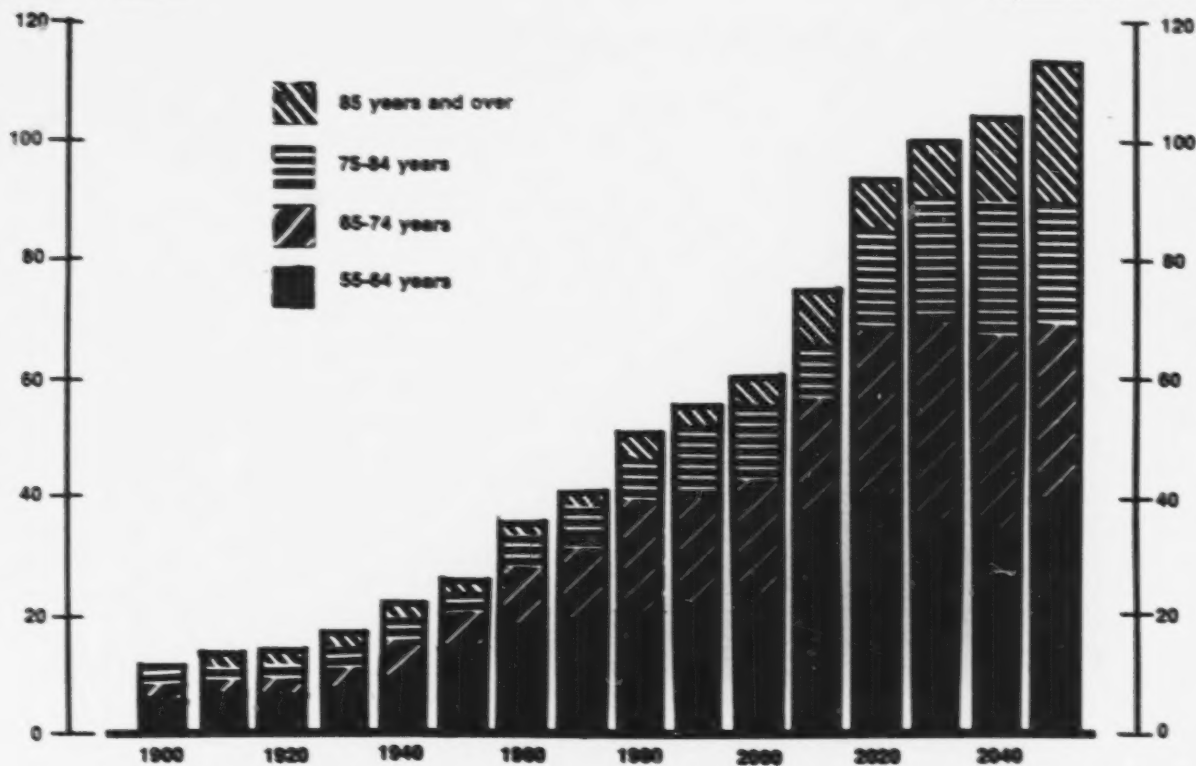


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, No. 952

POPULATION 55 YEARS AND OVER, BY AGE: 1900-2050

Population in millions

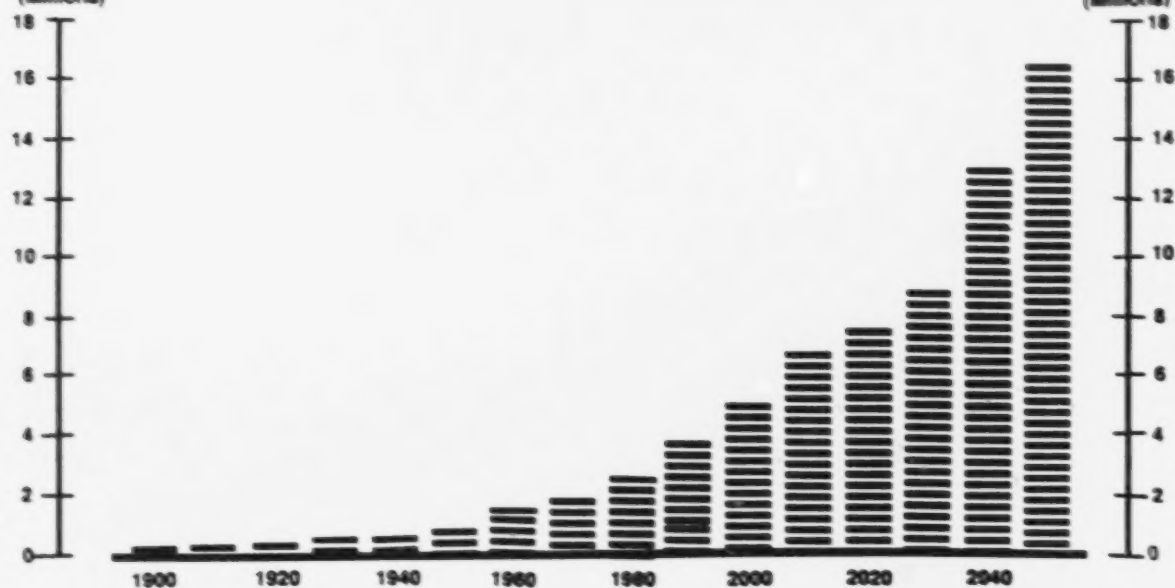
Population in millions



POPULATION 85 YEARS AND OVER: 1900-2050

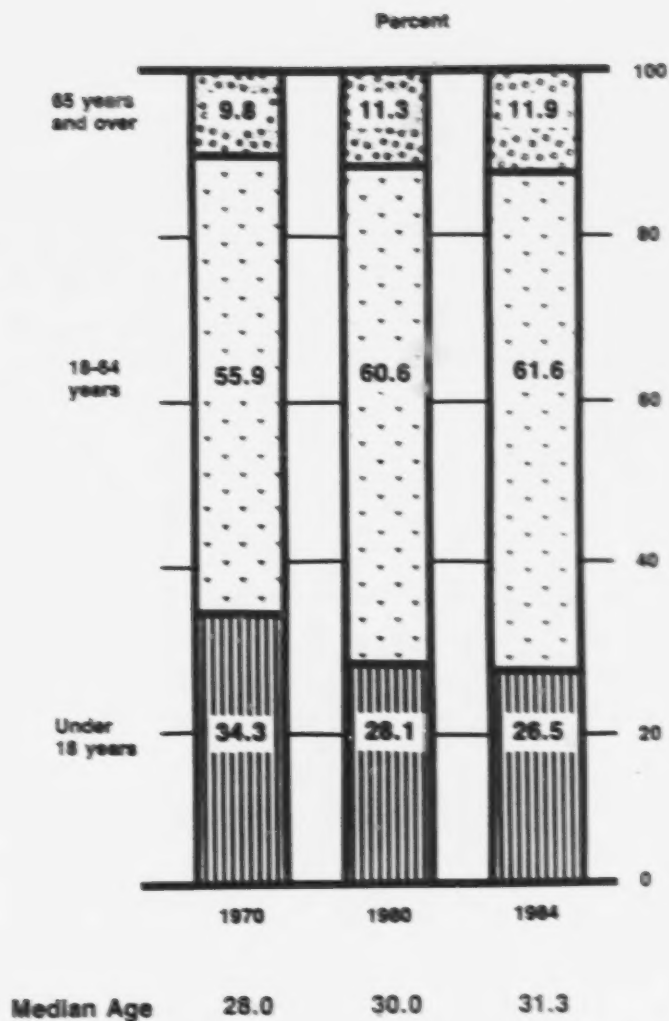
(Millions)

(Millions)



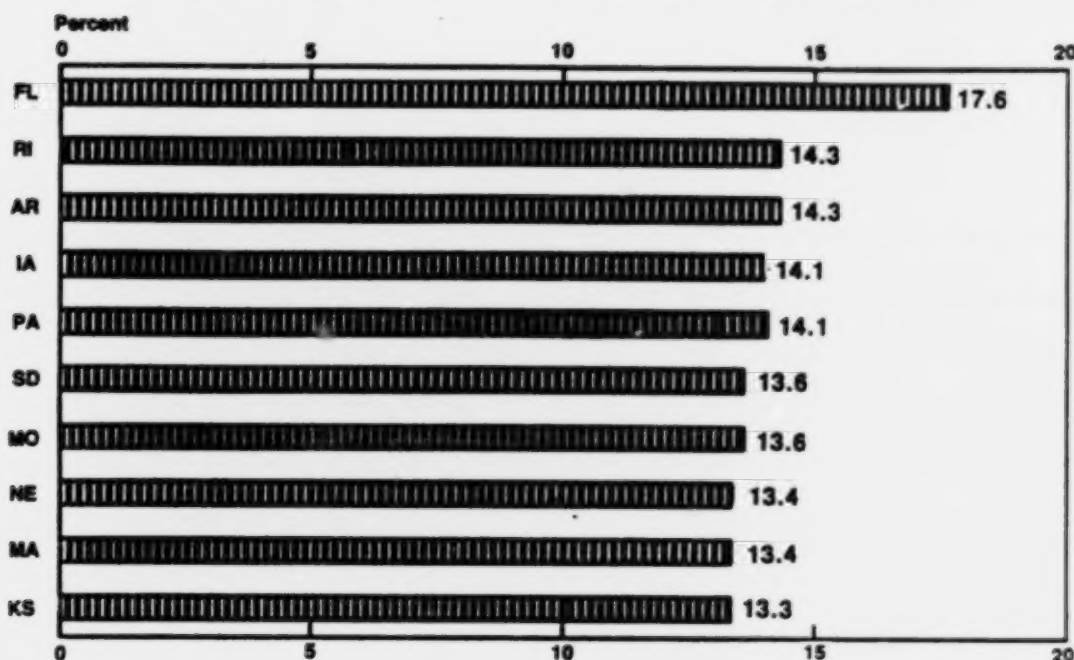
THE POPULATION OF THE U.S. IS GETTING OLDER

U.S. Resident Population

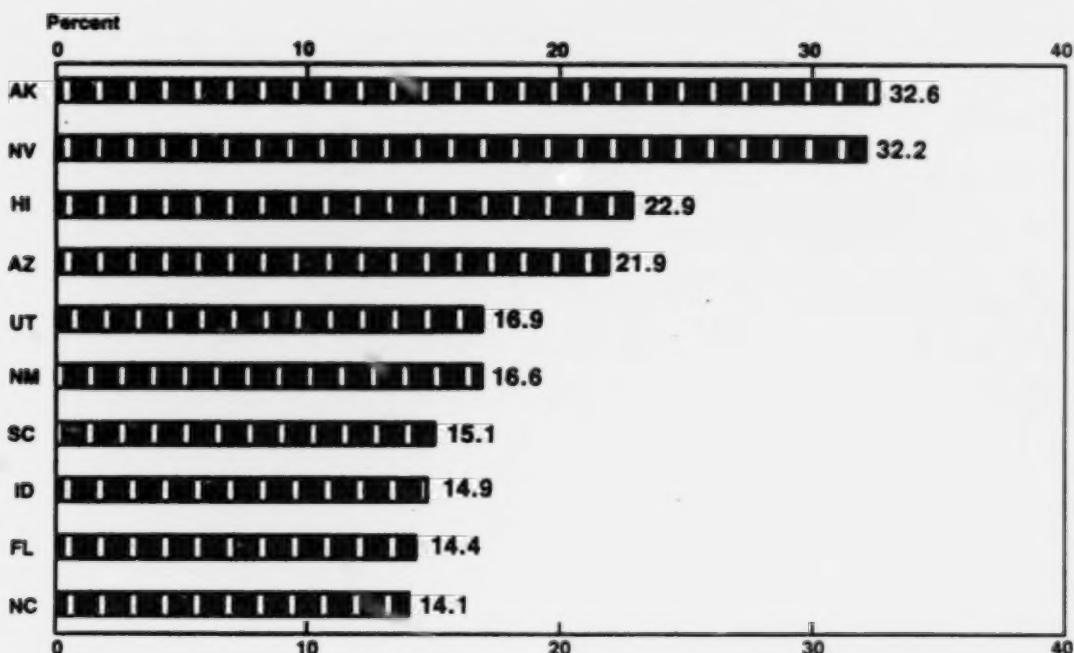


Source: 1986 Statistical Abstract of the United States, P. 1111.

THE TEN STATES WITH HIGHEST PROPORTION OF THEIR POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OVER: JULY 1, 1984



THE TEN STATES WITH LARGEST PERCENT INCREASE OF THEIR POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OVER: 1980-84



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, State Population Estimates, by Age and Components of Change: 1980 to 1984, Pp. 4 & 5, (series P-25, No. 970)

IMMIGRATION INTO, EMIGRATION FROM

610,000
Estimated
Annual Legal
Immigration into
the U.S.

less

Equals

450,000
Estimated Number
Net Civilian Legal
Immigration

Plus

200,000
Estimated*
Number of Annual
Illegal Immigrants

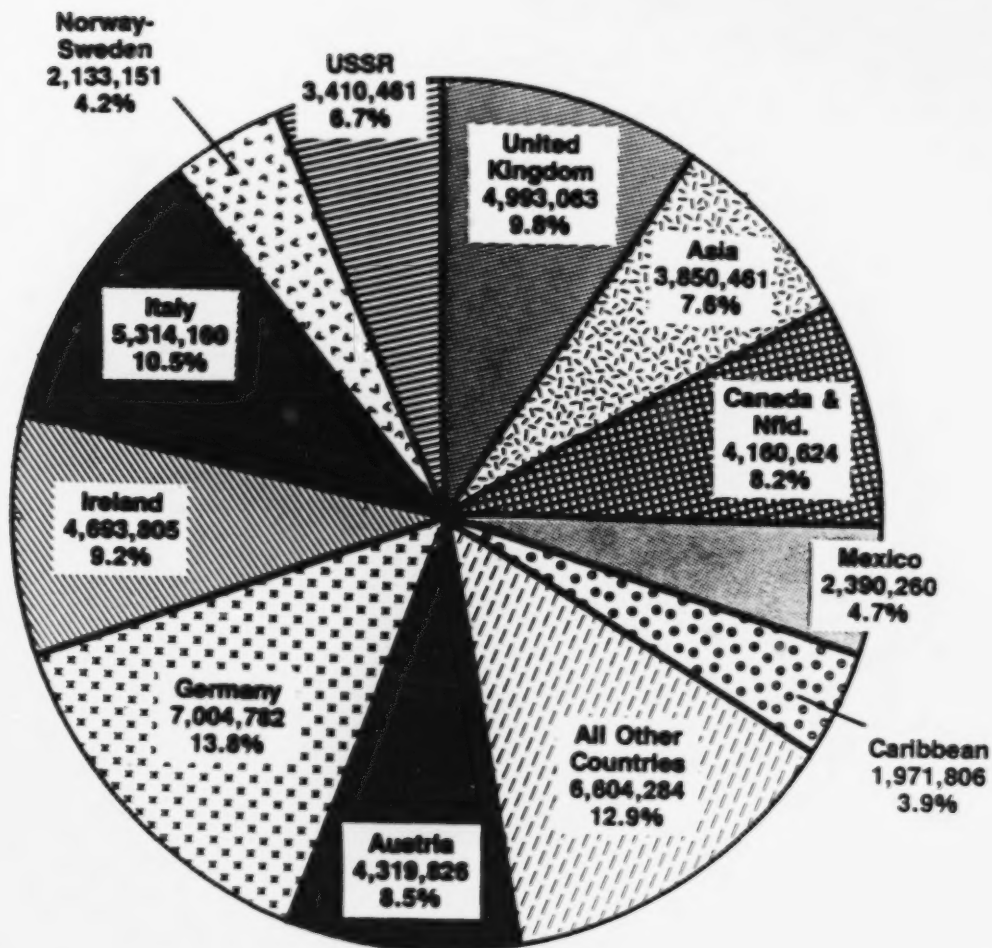
160,000
Estimated Annual
Emigration of Aliens
and Citizens from
the U.S.

* by Census Bureau official in 1986

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

THE MAJOR SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION TO THE U.S. FOR THE YEARS 1820-1982

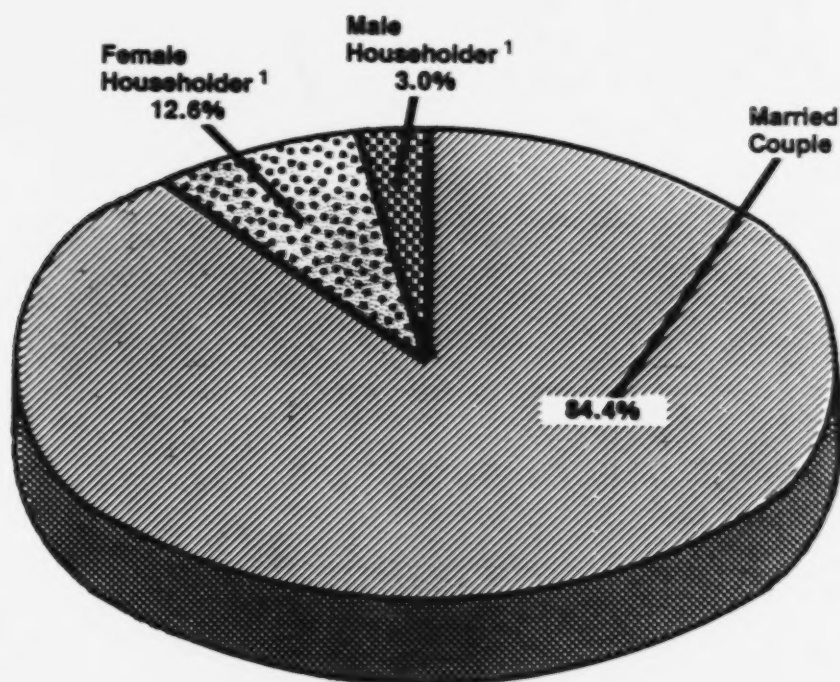
#23



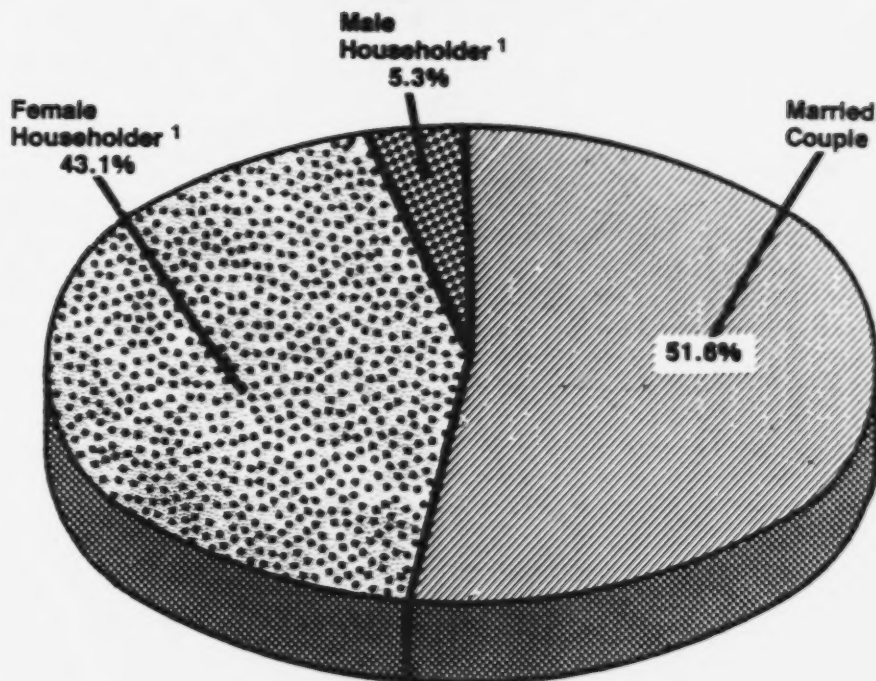
Total 50,846,683

HOUSEHOLDERS, 18 YEARS OLD AND OLDER

WHITE



BLACK



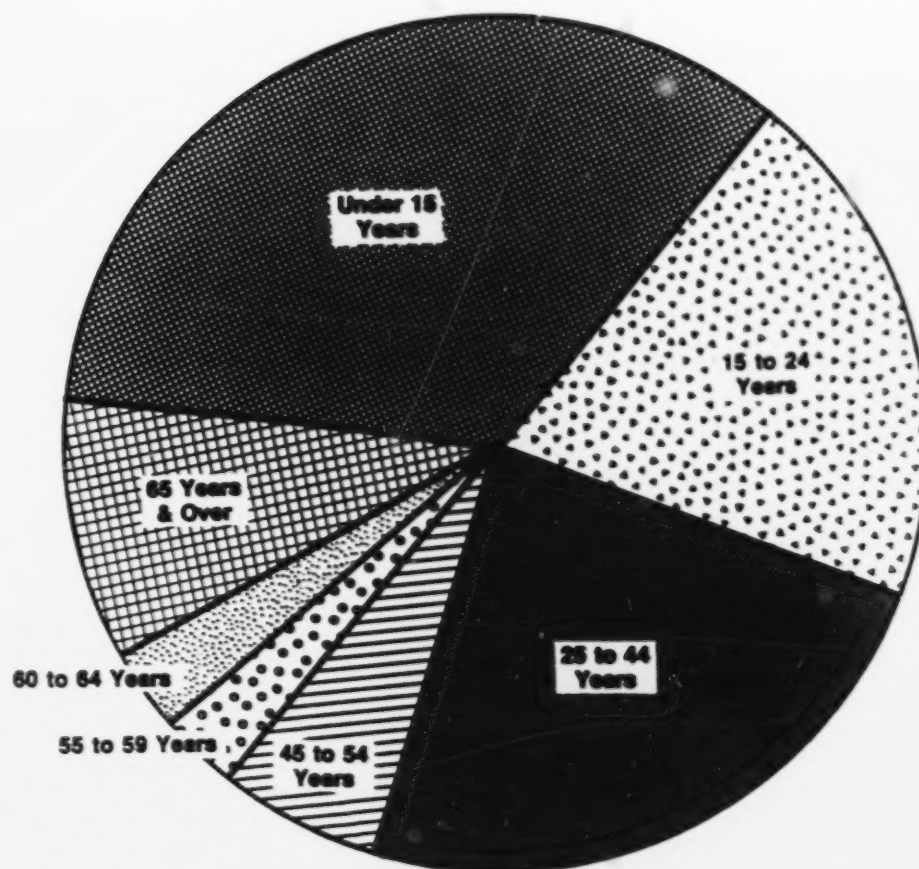
¹ No spouse present

Data from 1988 Statistical Abstract of the United States, P. xviii.

THOSE BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, 1984

#25

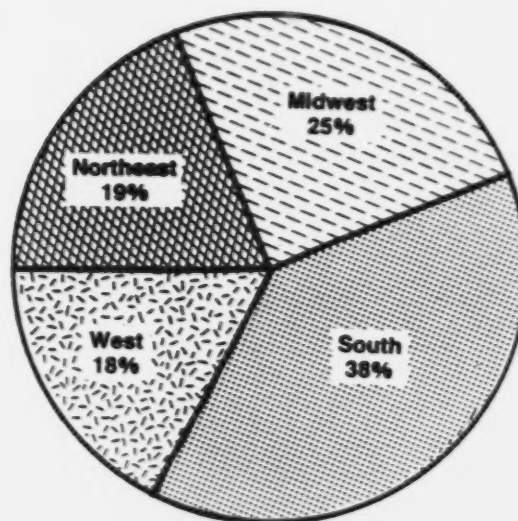
(Money income only. Noncash benefits not considered.)



All Persons: 33,700,000

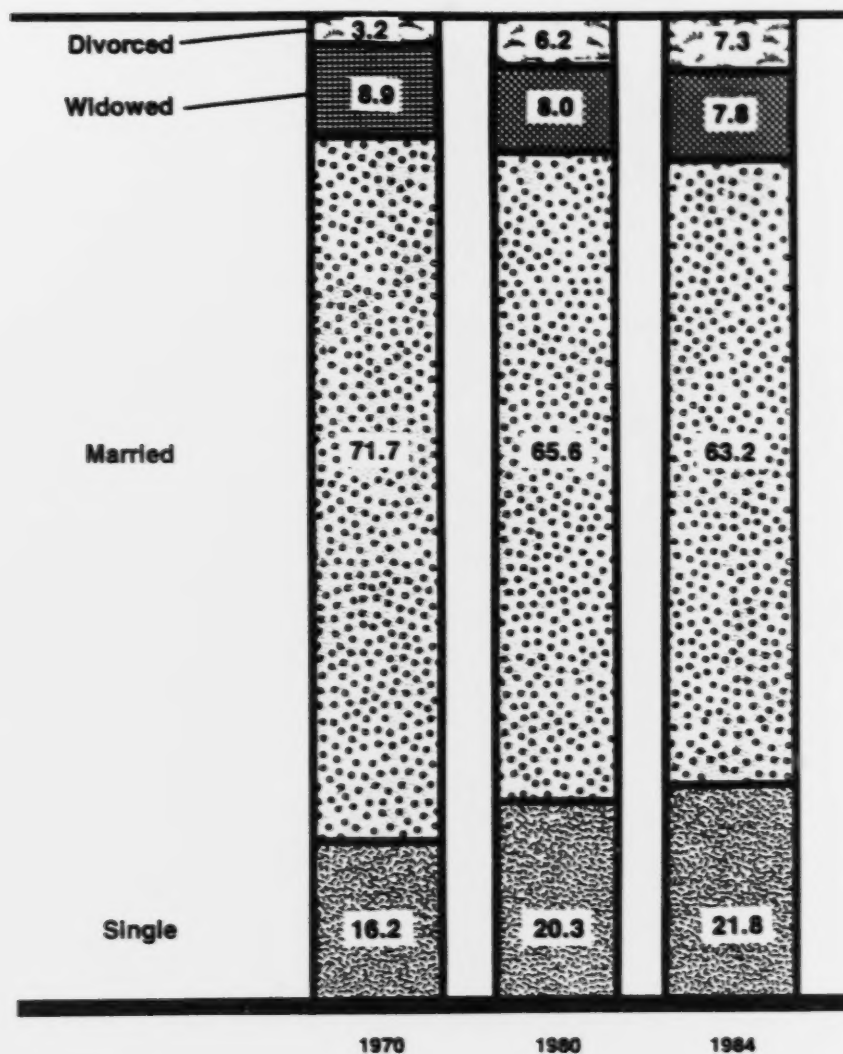
All Persons	33,700,000
White	22,955,000
Black	9,490,000
Spanish Origin*	4,806,000

* Persons of Spanish Origin may be of any race (therefore these 3 figures total more than 33,700,000)



MARITAL STATUS OF OUR POPULATION 18 YEARS AND OLDER

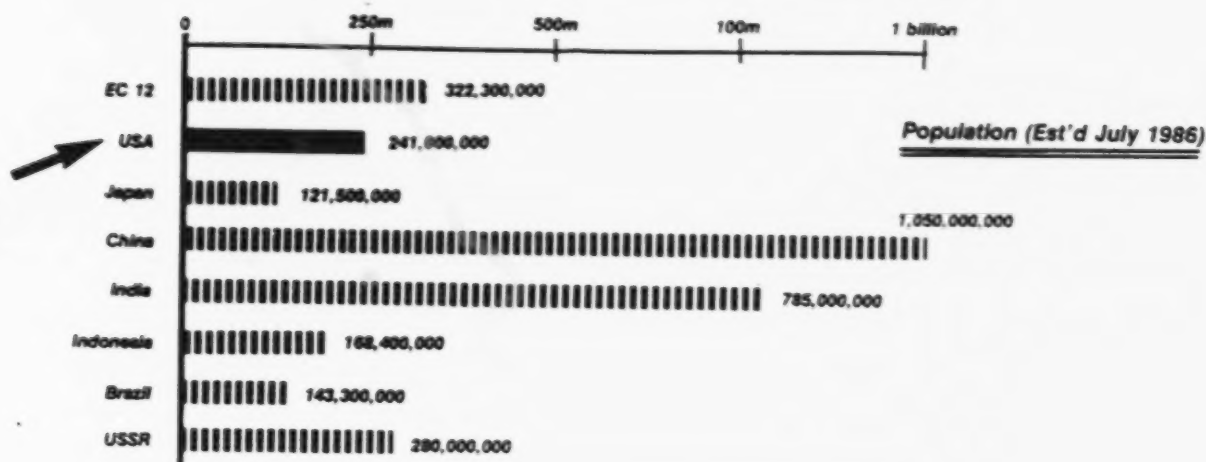
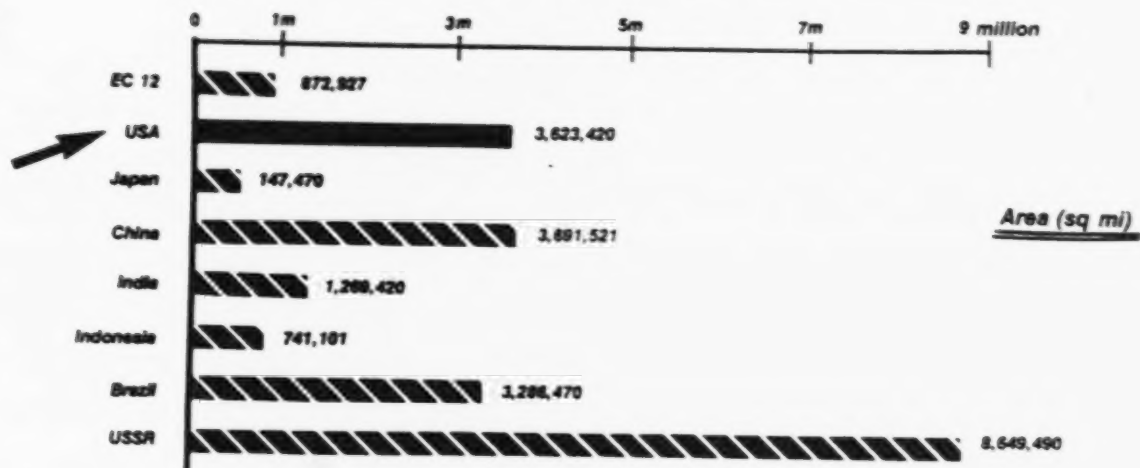
(In percent)



Data from 1986 Statistical Abstract of the United States, P. xviii

Statistical Profiles With Others: AREA — POPULATION — DENSITY

#29

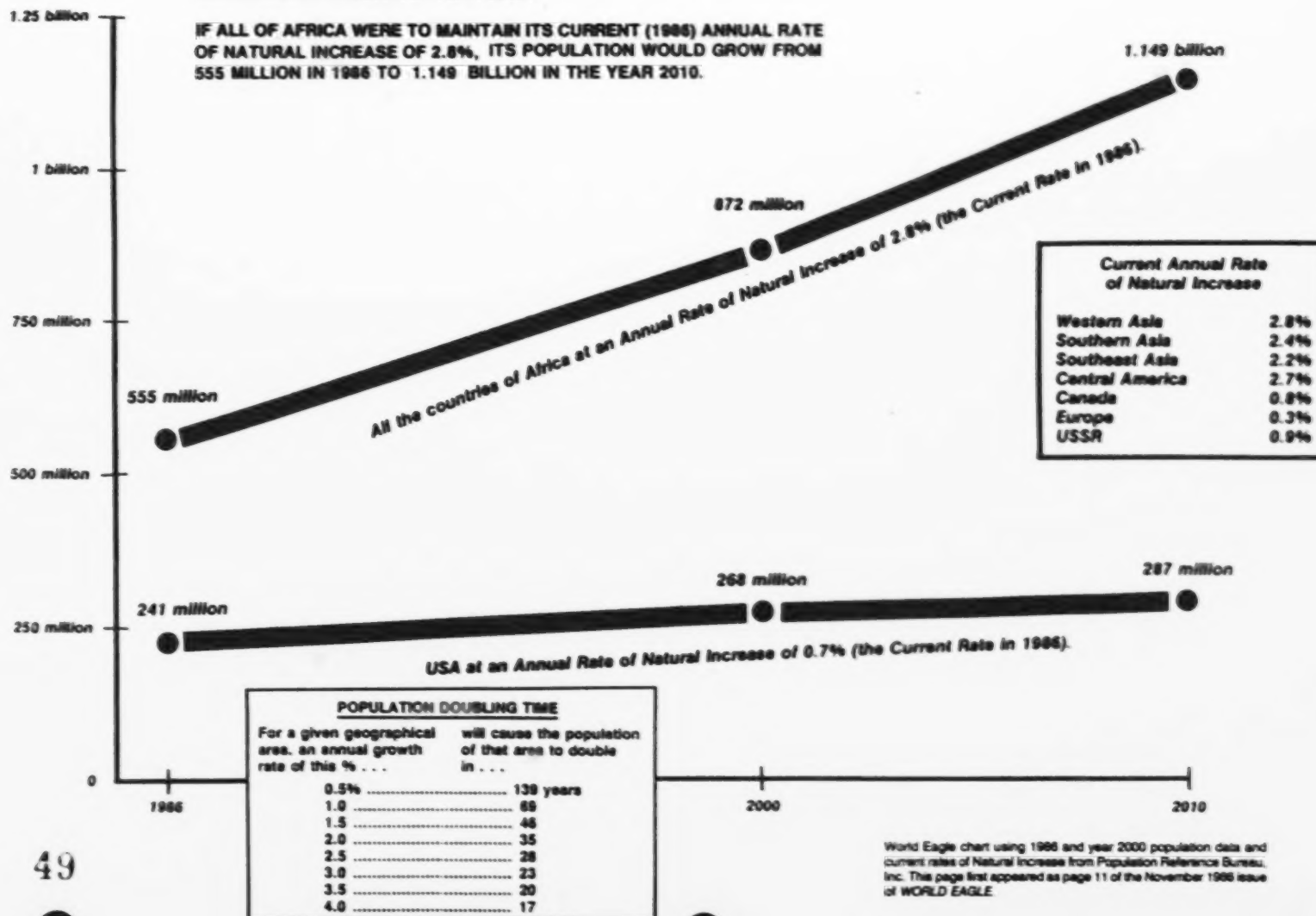


THE U.S. HAS A VERY LOW RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE

(Number of Births Less Number of Deaths)

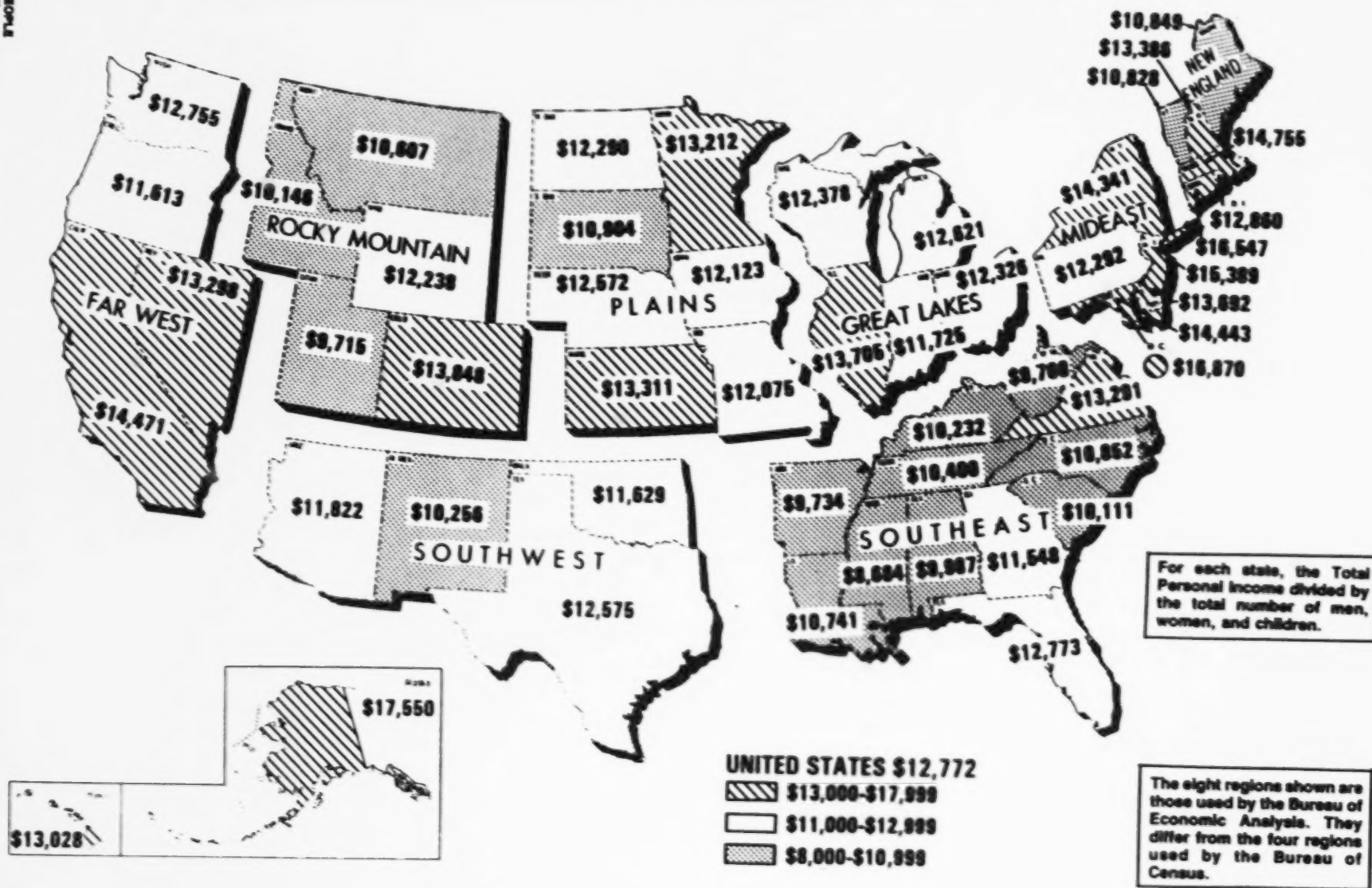
IF THE U.S. MAINTAINED ITS CURRENT (1986) ANNUAL RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE OF 0.7%, OUR POPULATION WOULD GROW FROM 241 MILLION IN 1986 TO 287 MILLION IN YEAR 2010.

IF ALL OF AFRICA WERE TO MAINTAIN ITS CURRENT (1986) ANNUAL RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE OF 2.8%, ITS POPULATION WOULD GROW FROM 555 MILLION IN 1986 TO 1.149 BILLION IN THE YEAR 2010.



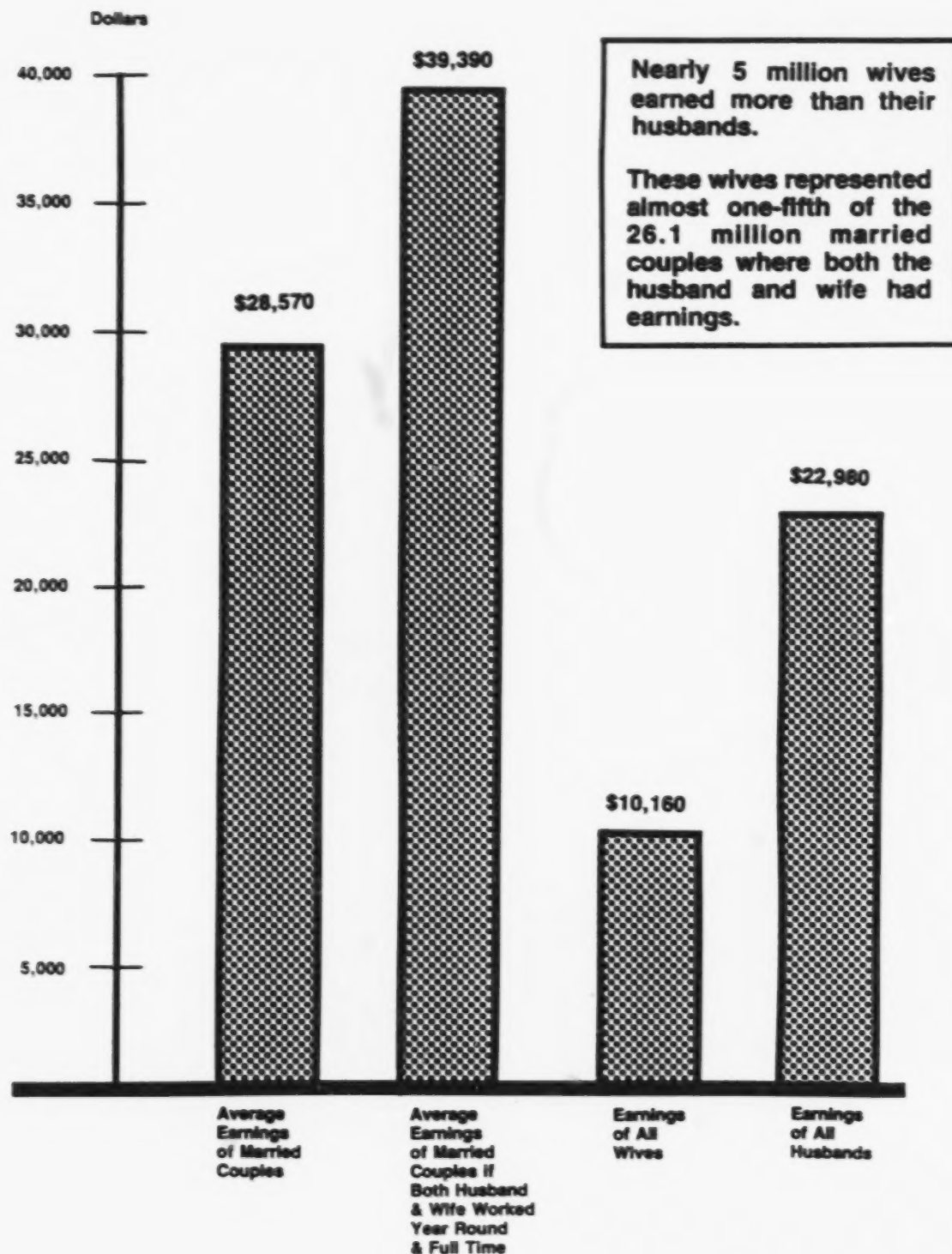
World Eagle chart using 1986 and year 2000 population data and current rates of Natural Increase from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. This page first appeared as page 11 of the November 1986 issue of WORLD EAGLE.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES, 1983



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Local Area Personal Income, Volume 1, Summary, 1978-83, P. 11.

SOME ASPECTS OF 1983 EARNINGS

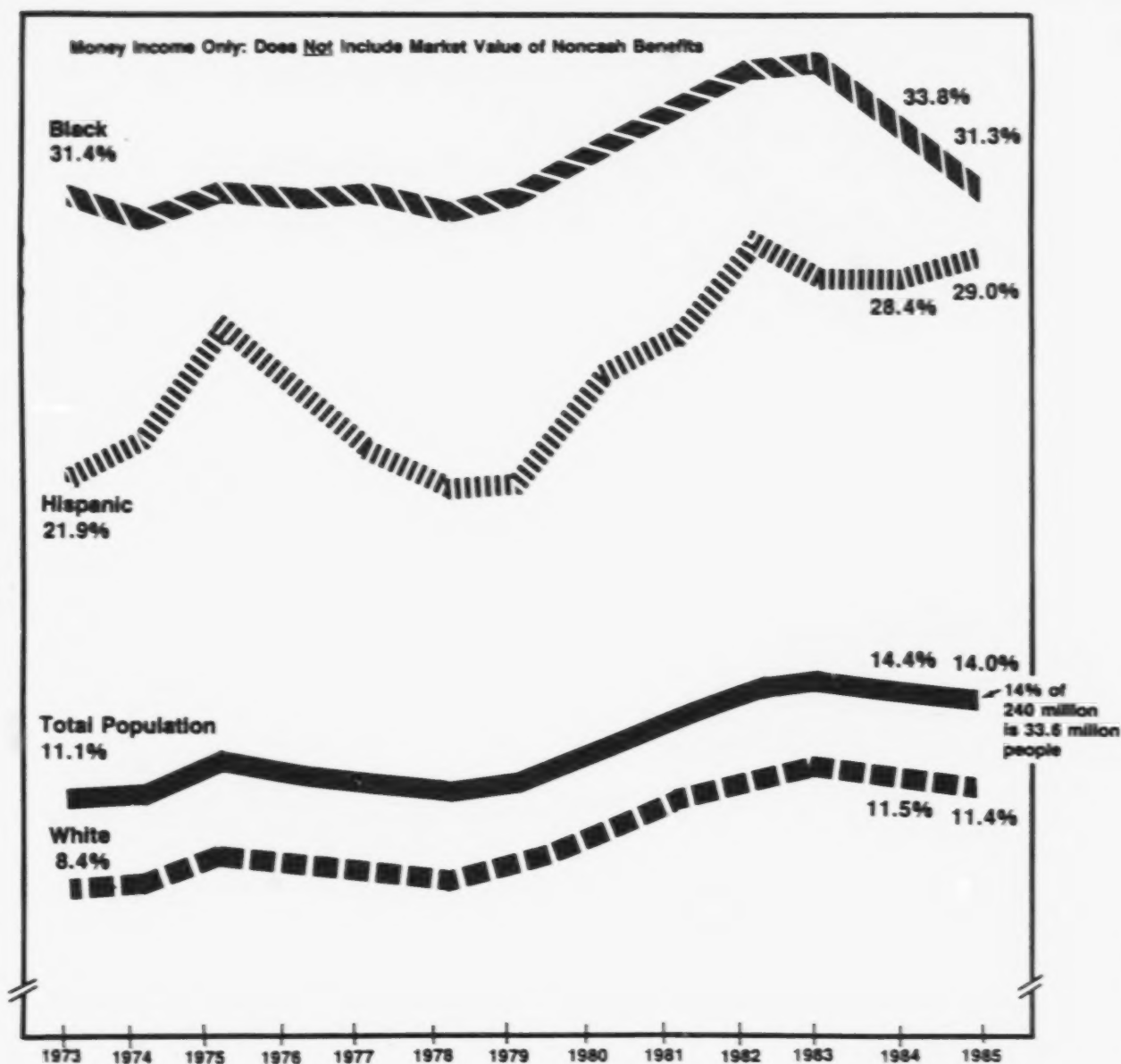


Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Press Release CB86-71, May 7, 1986.

POVERTY RATE: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION

#33

(For each category, percentage of the population living below the poverty level. Hispanic people may be of any race.)

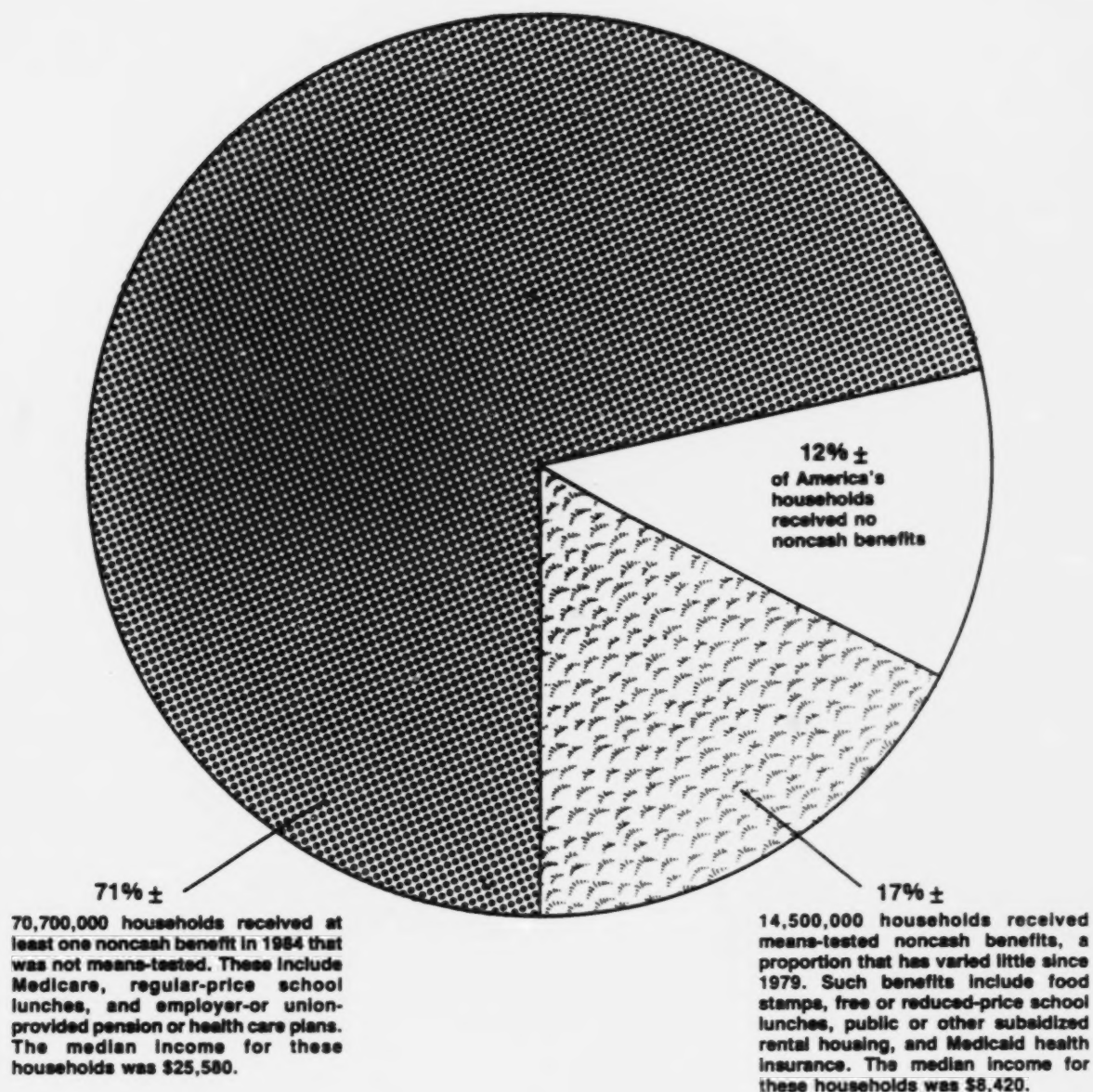


Poverty Threshold Cash Income for Family of 4 in 1985: \$10,989

Data from The Bureau of the Census: Release CB84-30, February 24, 1984 and Release CB84-147, August 3, 1984; The New York Times, page 10, August 3, 1984, P.A1, col. 5; 1984 figures from 1985 Statistical Abstract of the United States, Table 796, p.457; 1985 figures from The New York Times, August 27, 1986 p.1.

NONCASH BENEFITS

88% of America's Households in 1984 Received At Least One Noncash Benefit From Government, Employers, or Unions.

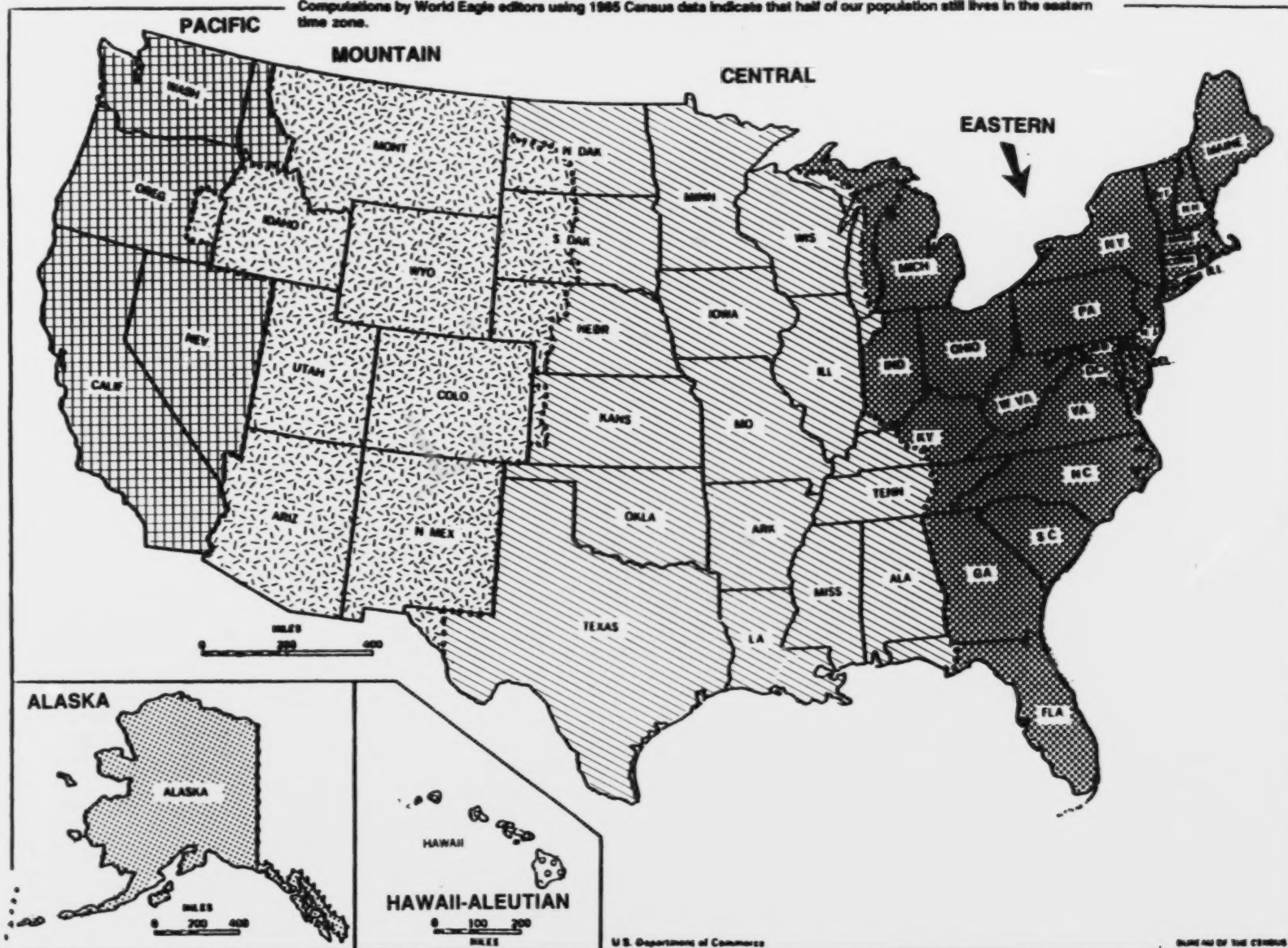


Data and text from U.S. Bureau of the Census. Press Release CB86-18. January 31, 1986.

HALF THE U.S. LIVES IN THE EASTERN TIME ZONE

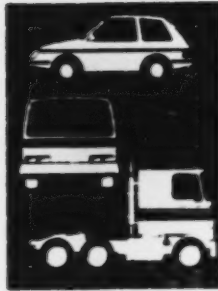
Using 1980 census counts and a time zone map, the U.S. Bureau of the Census announced in 1984 that 50.5 percent of the population live on eastern time, 36.1 percent on central time, 5.0 on mountain time, 13.9 percent on Pacific time, 0.2 percent on Alaskan time, and 0.4 percent on Hawaii-Aleutian time.

Computations by World Eagle editors using 1985 Census data indicate that half of our population still lives in the eastern time zone.



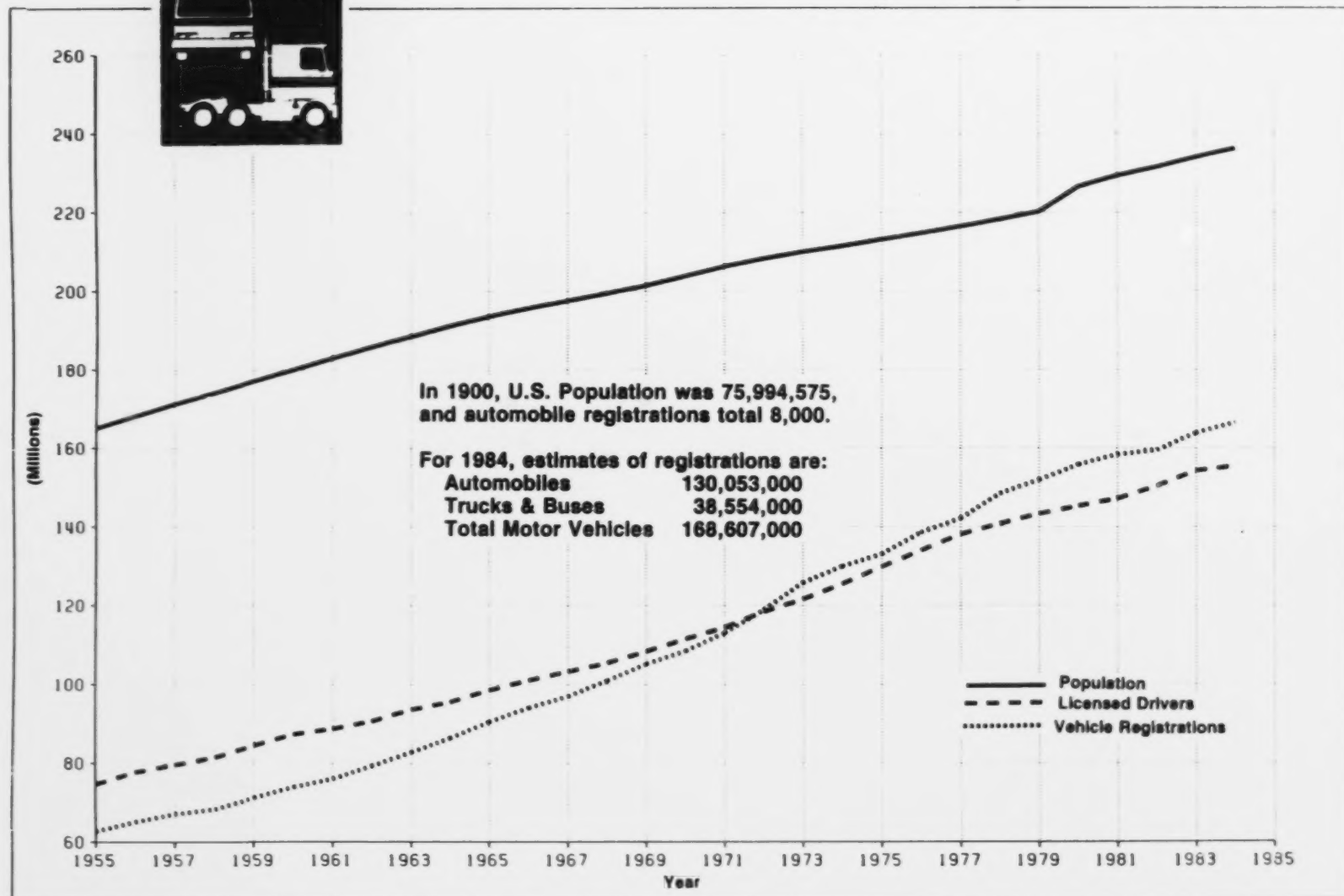
U.S. Department of Commerce

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



MORE PEOPLE, MORE VEHICLES, MORE DRIVERS

#36



Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

CENTER OF POPULATION, 1790 TO 1980

#37

"Center of population" is that point at which an imaginary flat, weightless, and rigid map of the United States would balance if weights of identical value were placed on it so that each weight represented the location of one person on the date of the census.

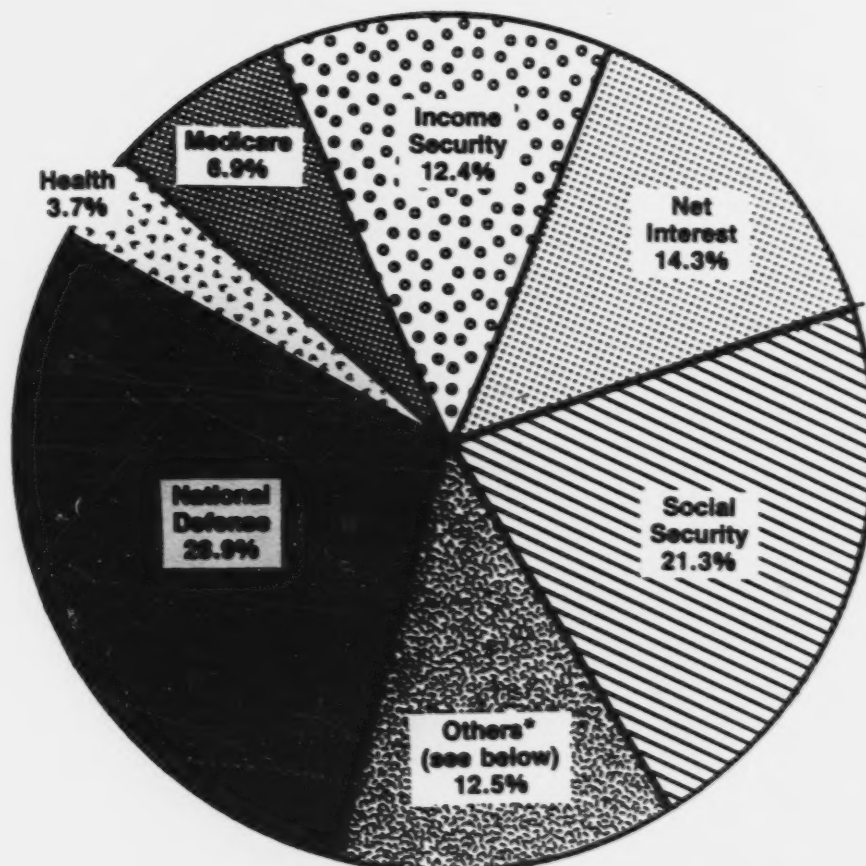


YEAR ¹	North latitude	West longitude	Approximate location
1790 (Aug. 2).....	39 16 30	76 11 12	23 miles east of Baltimore, MD
1850 (June 1).....	38 59 0	81 19 0	23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, WV
1900 (June 1).....	39 9 36	85 48 54	6 miles southeast of Columbus, IN
1950 (Apr. 1).....	38 50 21	88 9 33	8 miles north-northwest of Olney, Richland County, IL
1960 (Apr. 1).....	38 35 58	89 12 35	In Clinton Co. about 6½ miles northwest of Centralia, IL
1970 (Apr. 1).....	38 27 47	89 42 22	5.3 miles east-southeast of the Mascoutah City Hall in St. Clair County, IL
1980 (Apr. 1).....	38 8 13	90 34 26	¼ mile west of De Soto in Jefferson County, MO

Source: 1986 Statistical Abstract of the United States, p. 8.

OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPENDS MORE MONEY THAN IT TAKES IN

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, August 6, 1986, Mid-Session Review of the 1987 Budget. This page first appeared as page 13 of the November 1986 issue of WORLD EAGLE.



Total Proposed (Net) Outlays of \$975.1 billion

versus Total Proposed Receipts
for a Proposed Deficit of

\$831.2 billion
\$143.9 billion

* Others

Education, training, employment, and social services	2.9%	Community & regional development	0.71%
Veterans benefits and services	2.7%	General government	0.58%
Transportation	2.6%	Energy	0.28%
Agriculture	1.9%	General purpose	0.25%
International affairs	1.6%	fiscal assistance	
Natural resources and environment	1.3%	Allowances	0.14%
General science, space and technology	0.95%	Commerce & housing credit	0.08%
Administration of Justice	0.73%	Undisturbed off-setting receipts	-\$41.1 billion
		(4.2% of Total (Net) Outlays of \$975.1 billion)	

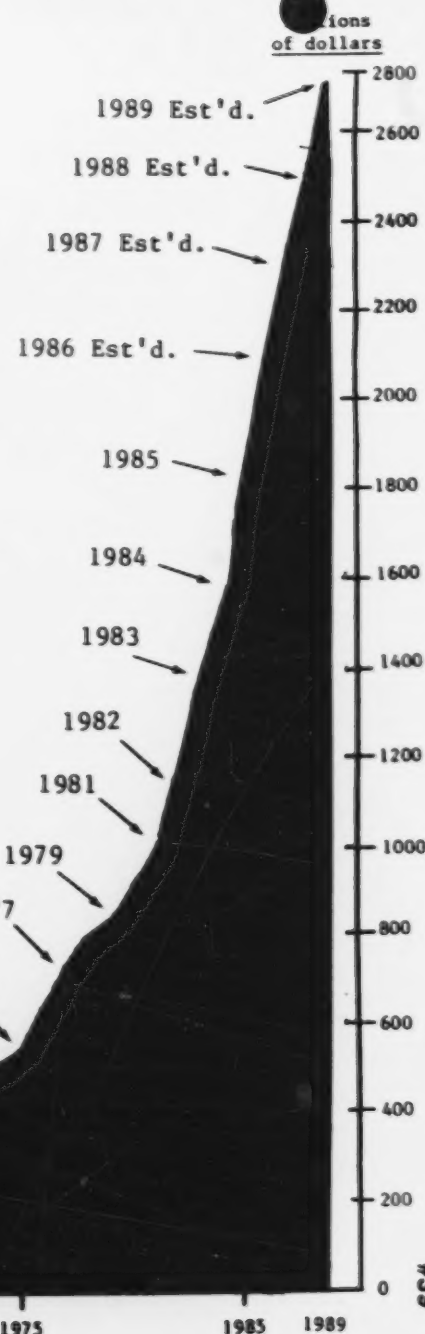
THE U.S. GOVERNMENT OWES A LOT OF MONEY — SIZE OF THE FEDERAL DEBT, 1914-1989 —

(End of Fiscal Year, in Billions of Dollars)

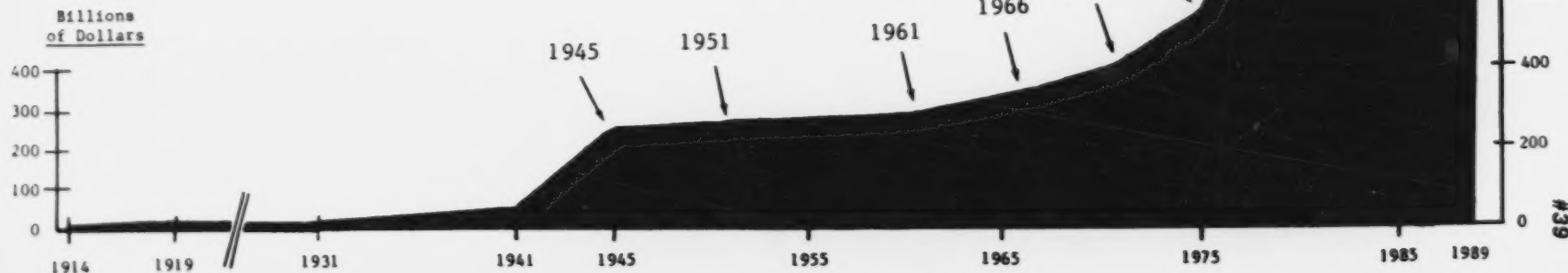
FY		FY	
1914	\$ 1.2	1978	\$780.4
1919	\$25.5	1979	\$833.8
1931	\$16.8	1980	\$914.3
1941	\$49	1981	\$1,003.9
1945	\$258.7	1982	\$1,147.0
1951	\$255.2	1983	\$1,381.9
1961	\$293	1984	\$1,576.7
1966	\$329.5	1985	\$1,827.5
1971	\$410	1986	\$2,112.0 Est'd.
1975	\$544.1	1987	\$2,320.6 Est'd.
1976	\$631.9	1988	\$2,509.0 Est'd.
1977	\$709.1	1989	\$2,684.3 Est'd.

For example, it is estimated that size of debt at end of Fiscal Year 1987 (September 30, 1987) will be \$2.32 trillion.

Estimates are Administration figures from Office of Management and Budget (OMB).



Data from President Reagan's Proposed Budgets for Recent Fiscal Years. Reprinted from WORLD EAGLE, May 1986, p.13



GENERALIZATION: THE OLDER CITIZEN IS MORE LIKELY TO REGISTER AND VOTE

Headnote for the full table in the Statistical Abstract that this page has been taken from: As of November. Covers civilian noninstitutional population 18 years old and over. Includes aliens. Figures are based on Current Population Survey (see text, p.2., and Appendix III) and differ from those in tables 432 and 433 based on population estimates and official vote counts. Differences in percentages may also be due to overreporting of voting (reluctance of some persons in the sample who actually did not vote to so report).

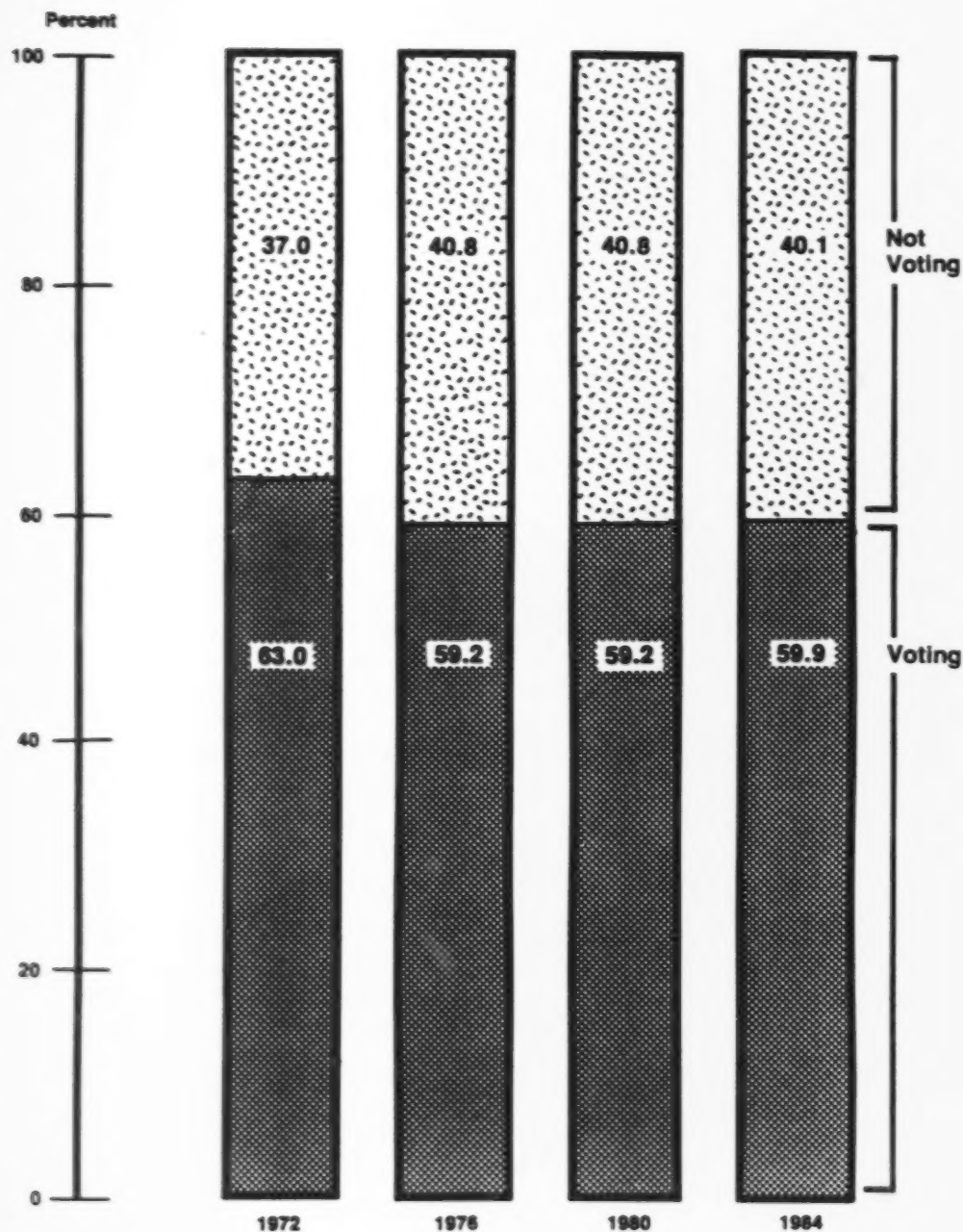
	PERCENT REPORTING THEY REGISTERED							PERCENT REPORTING THEY VOTED						
	Presidential election years				Congressional election years			Presidential election years				Congressional election years		
	1972	1976	1980	1984	1974	1978	1982	1972	1976	1980	1984	1974	1978	1982
Total	72.3	66.7	66.9	66.3	62.2	62.6	64.1	63.0	59.2	59.2	59.9	44.7	45.9	48.5
White	73.4	68.3	68.4	69.6	63.5	63.8	65.6	64.5	60.9	60.9	61.4	46.3	47.3	49.9
Black	65.5	58.5	60.0	66.3	54.9	57.1	59.1	52.1	48.7	50.5	55.8	33.8	37.2	43.0
Spanish origin ¹	44.4	37.8	36.3	40.1	34.9	32.9	35.3	37.4	31.8	29.9	32.6	22.9	23.5	25.3
Male	73.1	67.1	66.6	67.3	62.8	62.6	63.7	64.1	59.6	59.1	59.0	46.2	46.6	48.7
Female	71.6	66.4	67.1	69.3	61.7	62.5	64.4	62.0	58.8	59.4	60.8	43.4	45.3	48.4
Region: ²														
Northeast	(NA)	65.9	64.8	66.6	62.2	62.3	62.5	(NA)	59.5	58.5	59.7	48.7	48.1	49.8
Midwest	(NA)	72.3	73.8	74.6	66.6	68.2	71.1	(NA)	65.1	65.8	65.7	49.3	50.5	54.7
South	68.7	64.6	64.8	66.9	59.8	60.1	61.7	55.4	54.9	55.6	56.8	36.0	39.6	41.8
West	(NA)	63.2	63.3	64.7	59.8	59.1	60.6	(NA)	57.5	57.2	58.5	48.1	47.5	50.7
18-20 yr	58.1	47.1	44.7	47.0	36.4	34.7	35.0	48.3	38.0	35.7	36.7	20.8	20.1	19.8
21-24 yr	59.5	54.8	52.7	54.3	45.3	45.1	47.8	50.7	45.6	43.1	43.5	26.4	26.2	28.4
25-34 yr	68.4	62.3	62.0	63.3	54.7	55.5	57.1	59.7	55.4	54.6	54.5	37.0	38.0	40.4
35-44 yr	74.8	69.8	70.6	70.9	66.7	66.7	67.5	66.3	63.3	64.4	63.5	49.1	50.1	52.2
45-64 yr	79.7	75.5	75.8	76.6	73.6	74.3	75.6	70.8	68.7	69.3	69.8	56.9	58.5	62.2
65 yr. and over	75.6	71.4	74.6	76.9	70.2	72.8	75.2	63.5	62.2	65.1	67.7	51.4	55.9	59.9
Employed	74.3	68.8	68.7	69.4	63.8	63.0	65.5	66.0	62.0	61.8	61.6	46.8	46.7	50.0
Unemployed	58.7	52.1	50.3	54.3	44.4	44.1	49.8	49.9	43.7	41.2	44.0	28.8	27.4	34.1
Not in labor force	70.3	65.2	65.8	68.1	61.3	63.4	64.3	59.3	56.5	57.0	58.9	43.0	46.2	48.7
School years completed:														
8 yrs. or less	61.5	54.4	53.0	53.4	54.1	53.2	52.3	47.4	44.1	42.6	42.9	34.4	34.6	35.7
High school:														
1-3 yr	63.0	55.6	54.6	54.9	54.3	52.9	53.3	52.0	47.2	45.6	44.4	35.9	35.1	37.7
4 yr	74.0	66.9	66.4	67.3	61.9	62.0	62.9	65.4	59.4	58.9	58.7	44.7	45.3	47.1
College:														
1-3 yr	81.7	75.2	74.4	75.7	66.9	68.7	70.0	74.9	68.1	67.2	67.5	49.6	51.5	53.3
4 yr. or more	87.8	83.7	84.3	83.8	76.0	76.9	79.4	83.6	79.8	79.9	79.1	61.3	63.9	66.5

ANOTHER GENERALIZATION: THE MORE YEARS OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGE COMPLETED, THE MORE LIKELY THE CITIZEN WILL REGISTER AND VOTE

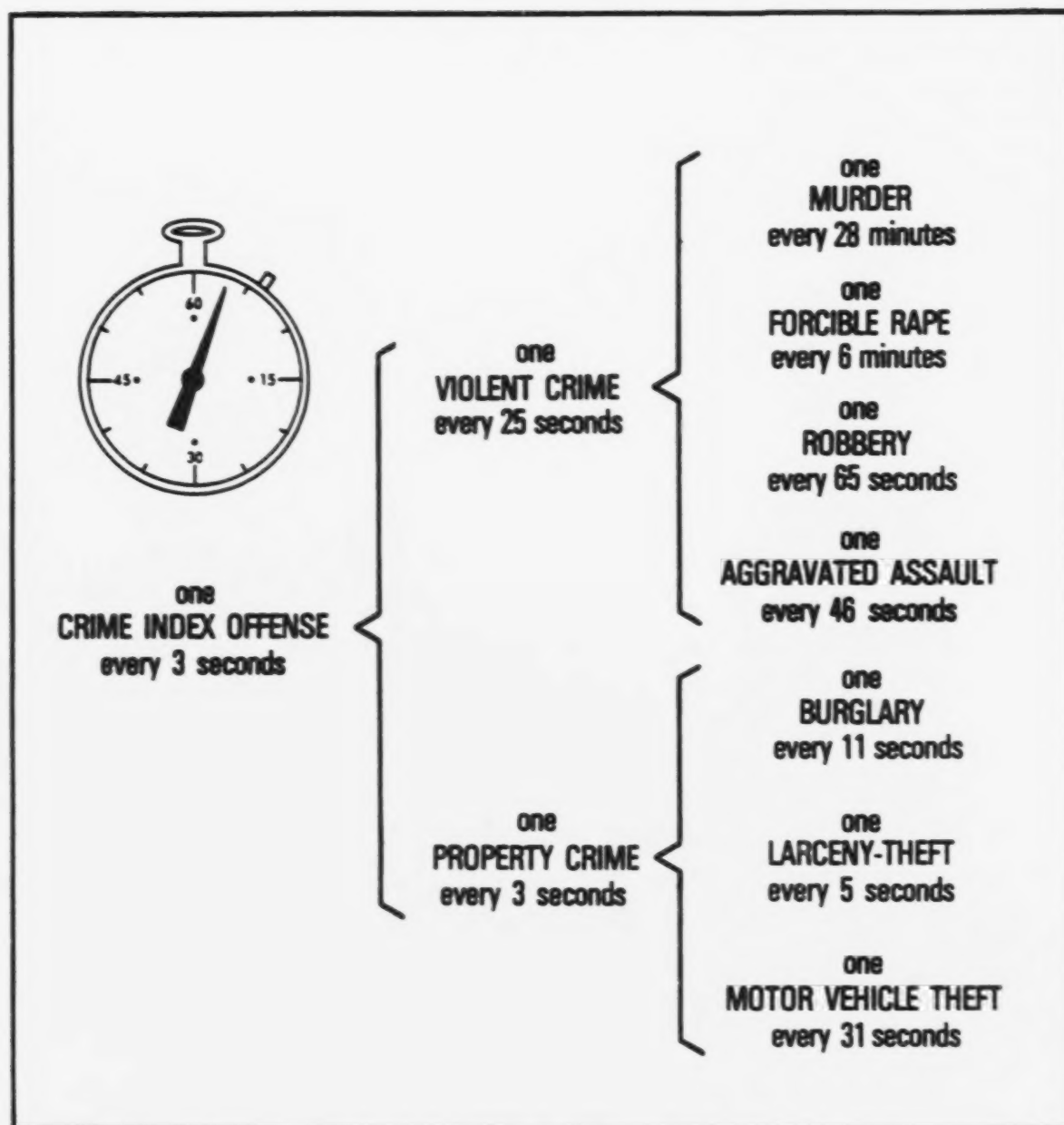
Data from 1986 Statistical Abstract of the United States, Part of Table 434, p. 256

VOTER PARTICIPATION IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1972-1984

(Percent of civilian noninstitutional population 18 years old and older who reported they voted.)



Source: 1986 Statistical Abstract of the United States. Part of Table 434, p. 256.

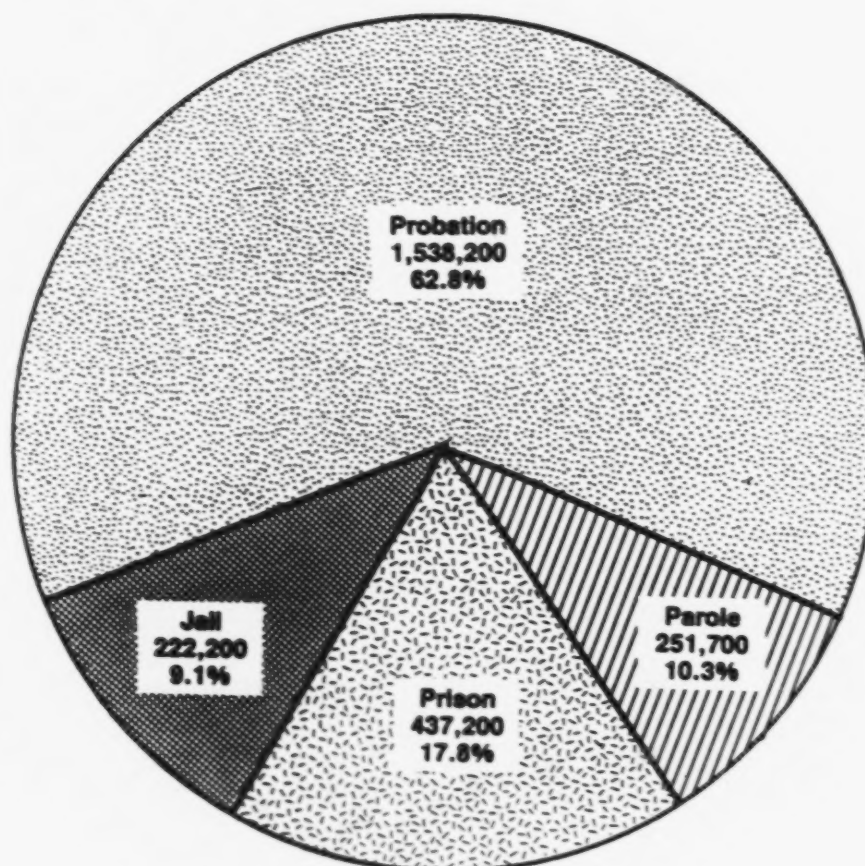
CRIME CLOCK**1984**

→
N.B.

The crime clock should be viewed with care. Being the most aggregate representation of UCR data, it is designed to convey the annual reported crime experience by showing the relative frequency of occurrence of the Index Offenses. This mode of display should not be taken to imply a regularity in the commission of the Part I Offenses; rather, it represents the annual ratio of crime to fixed time intervals.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, FBI Uniform Crime Reports, "Crime in the United States 1984." For Release July 28, 1985.

ABOUT TWO AND A HALF MILLION U.S. ADULTS UNDER CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISION: 1983



Total: 2,449,300

U.S. Resident Population in 1983, Those 18 years and over, was 171,406,000.
So the following were the rates per 10,000 Adult Residents:

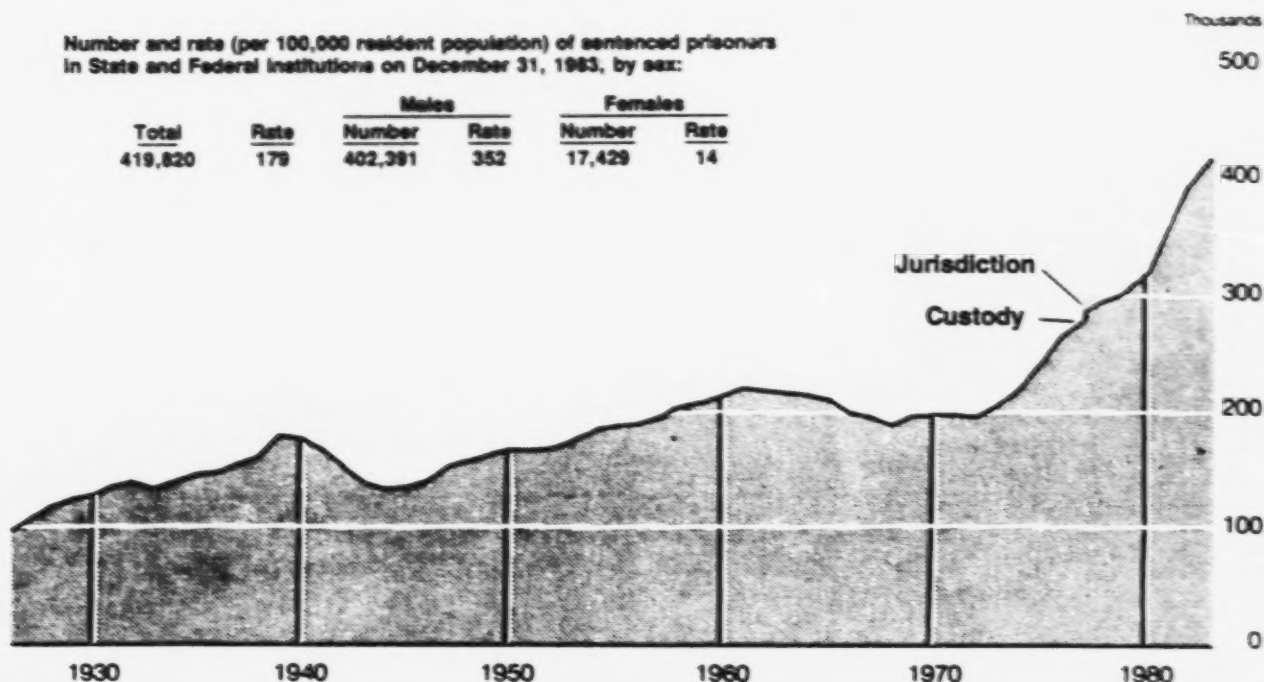
Total	Jail	Prison	Parole	Probation
143	13	25	15	90

Data from 1986 Statistical Abstract of the United States, Table 322,
p. 185.

419,820 SENTENCED PRISONERS IN STATE AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS ON DECEMBER 31, 1983

Number and rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31, 1983, by sex:

Total	Rate	Males		Females	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
419,820	179	402,391	352	17,429	14



Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1984), p. 3.

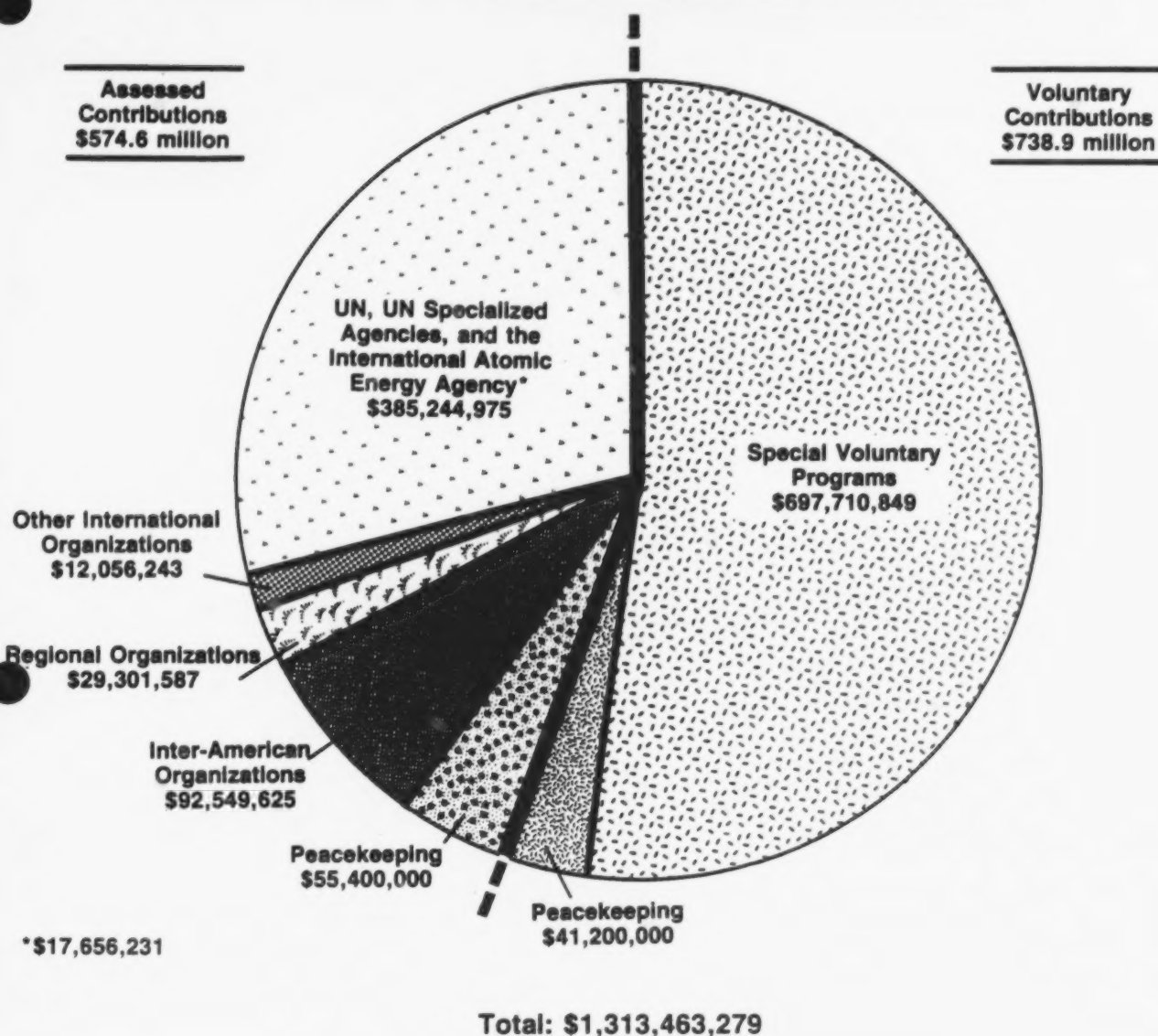
NOTE: Prison population data were compiled by a year-end census of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal institutions. Data for 1925 through 1939 include sentenced prisoners in State and Federal prisons and reformatories whether committed for felonies or misdemeanors. Data for 1940 through 1970 include all adult felons serving sentences in State and Federal institutions. Since 1971, the census has included all adults or youthful offenders sentenced to a State or Federal correctional institution with maximum sentences of over 1 year.

Beginning on Dec. 31, 1978, a distinction was made between prisoners "in custody" and prisoners "under jurisdiction." As defined in a 1978 report (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*, National Prisoner Statistics Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980)), "in custody" refers to the direct physical control and responsibility for the body of a confined person. "Under jurisdiction" is defined as follows: A State or Federal prison system has jurisdiction over a person if it retains the legal power to incarcerate the person in one of its own prisons. Jurisdiction is not determined by the inmate's physical location; jurisdiction is determined by the legal authority holding the inmate. Examples of prisoners under the jurisdiction of a given system, but not in its custody, are those housed in local jails, in other States, or in hospitals (including mental health facilities) outside the correctional system; inmates on work release, furlough, or bail; and State prisoners held in Federal prisons or vice versa. Both custody figures and jurisdiction figures are shown for 1977 to facilitate year to year comparison.

For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics in 1984*, Pp. 644 & 647.

**In Fiscal Year 1984,
THE U.S. CONTRIBUTED \$1.3 BILLION TO
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**



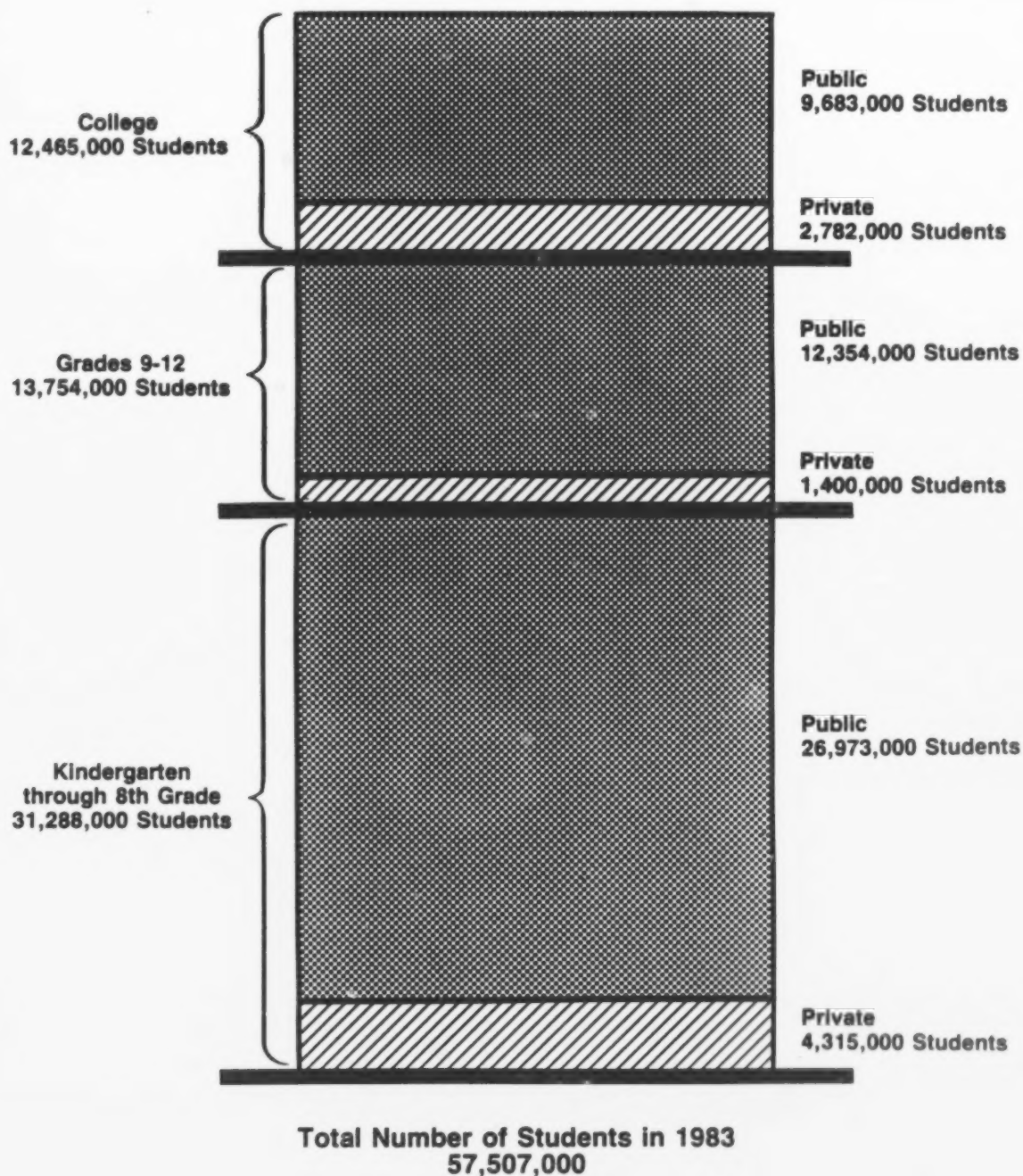
**SOME GIFTS THAT INDIVIDUALS MADE TO THE SOCIETY
THAT SUSTAINS THEM**

United Way Campaign	\$1,950,000,000	(In 1983)
Gifts to Private Philanthropies	\$66,800,000,000	(In 1983)
Contributions to 40 Major Religious Bodies	\$11,672,316,000	(primarily in 1983)

Data from U.S. Department of State's 33d Annual Report, *United States Contributions to International Organizations*.

MILLIONS AND MILLIONS OF STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

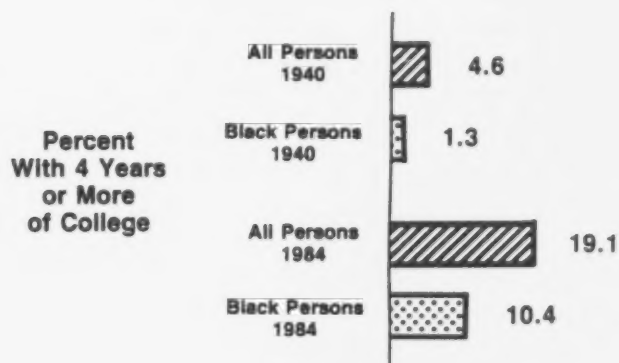
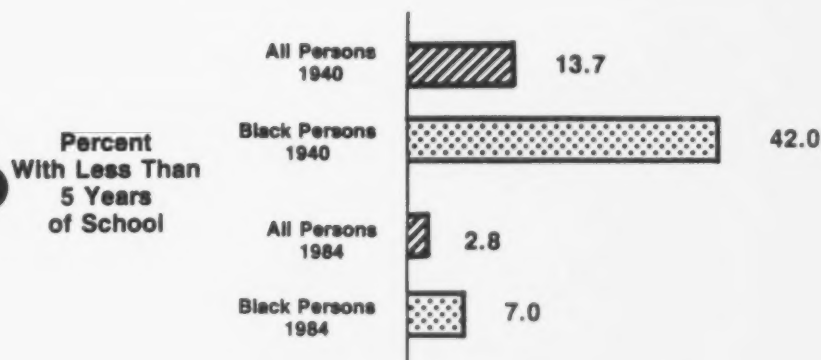
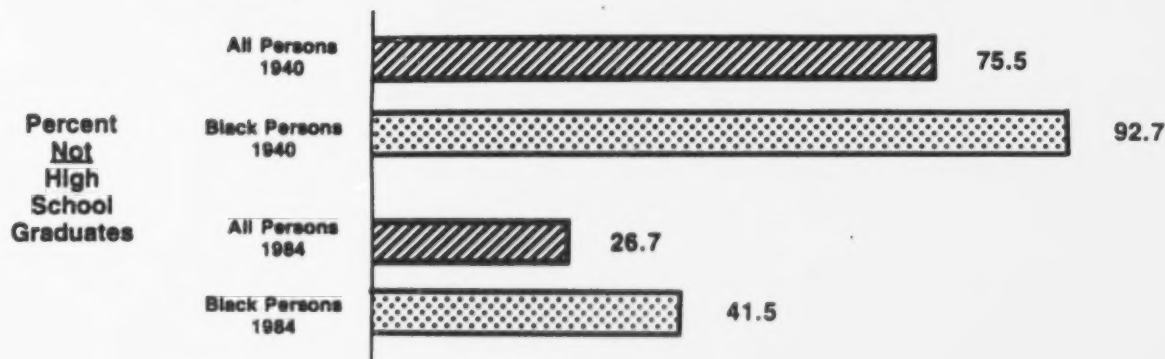
(As of fall. Data are for regular day school and exclude independent nursery schools and kindergartens, residential schools for exceptional children, subcollegiate departments of colleges, Federal schools for Indians, and federally operated schools on Federal installations. College data include degree-credit and nondegree-credit enrollment.)



Data and headnote from 1986 Statistical Abstract of the United States.
Table 209, p.130.

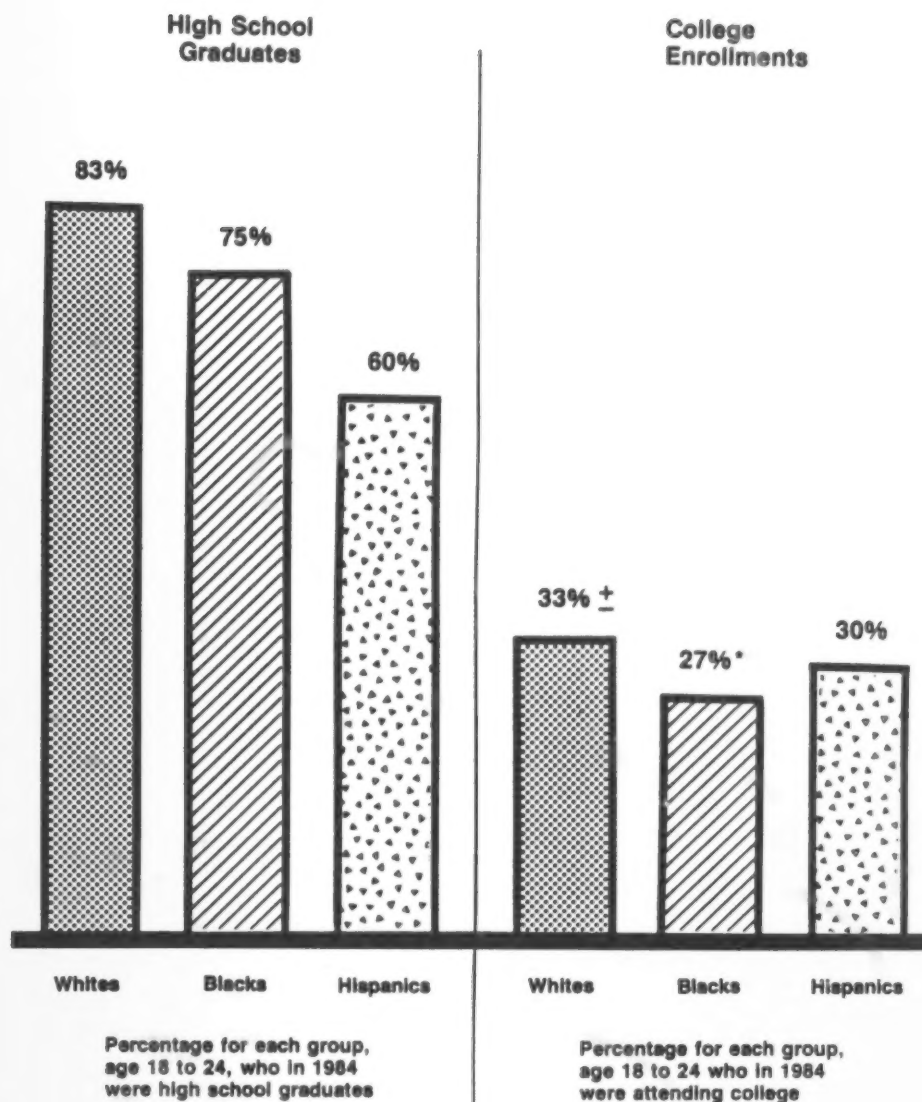
INCREASED RATES OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE FOR PEOPLE 25 YEARS AND OVER

(Through 1980, as of April 1. 1940 based on complete count; 1950, on 20-percent sample; 1960, on 25-percent sample; 1970, on 20-percent sample; and 1980 based on 17-percent sample. Beginning 1983, as of March, based on Current Population Survey. Excludes Armed Forces, except members living off post or with families on post. Beginning 1980, excludes inmates of institutions.)



Data from 1986 Statistical Abstract of the United States, Table 215, p.133.

HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE: WHITES, BLACKS, HISPANICS

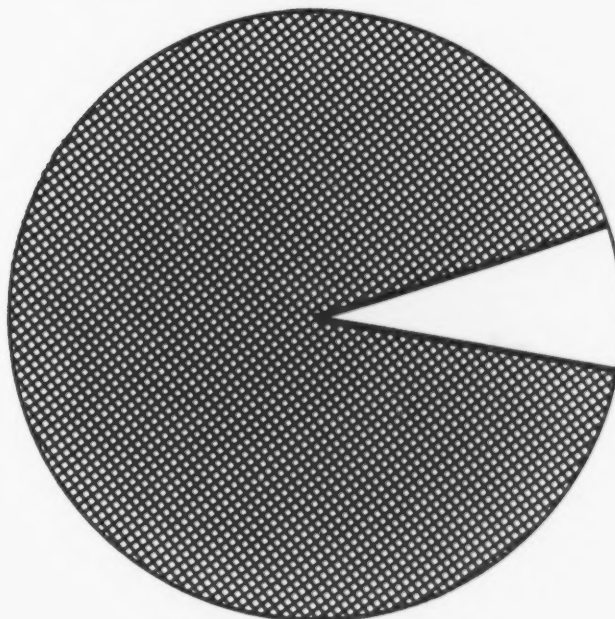


* had been 33% in 1976

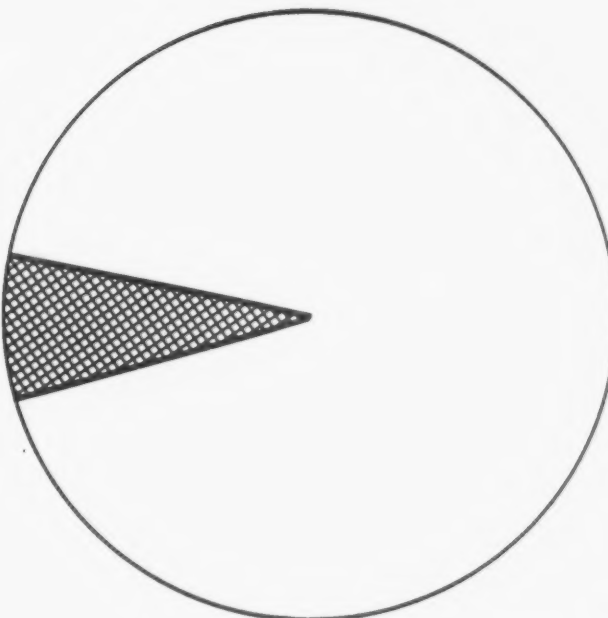
Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Press Release CB86-06, January 9, 1986.

U.S. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ANNUAL AVERAGE 1985

EMPLOYED
92.8%
107,150,000 people



UNEMPLOYED
7.2%
8,312,000 people

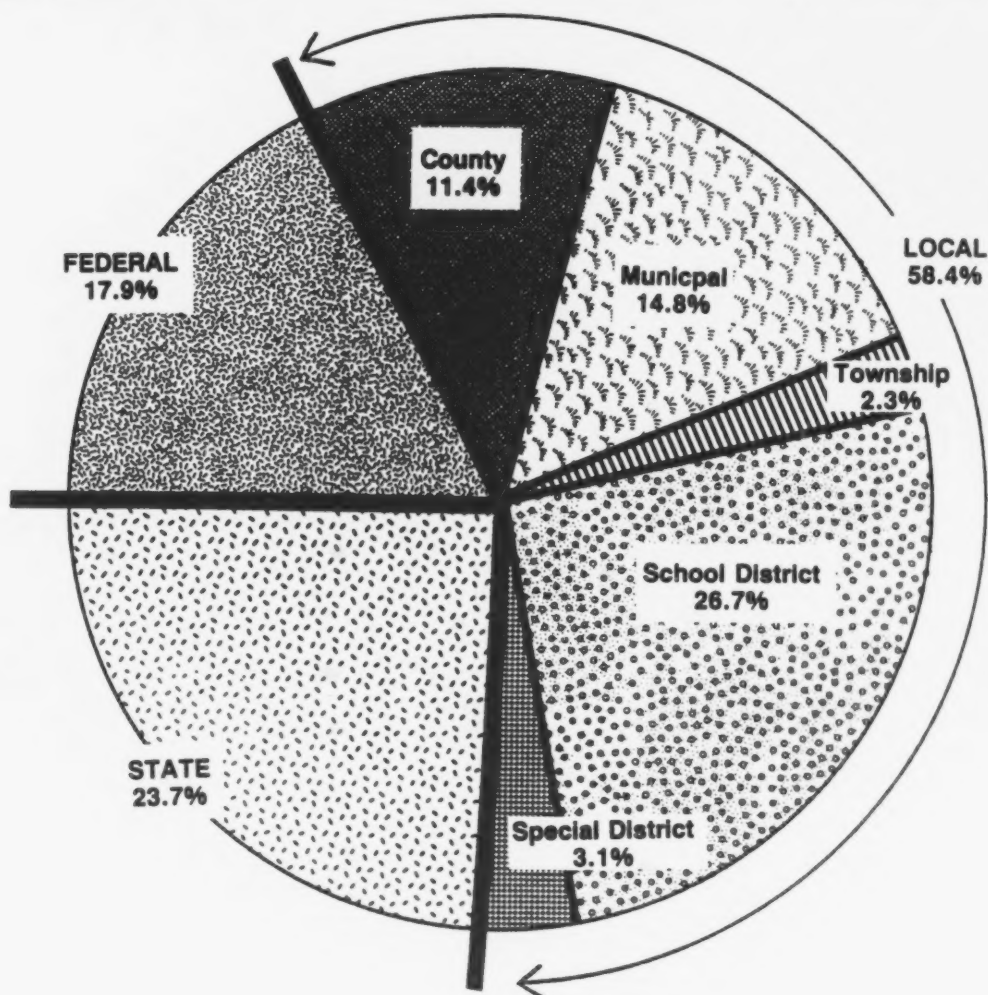


Total U.S. Civilian Labor Force, Annual Average 1985: 115,461,000

(Total Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years and Over, Annual Average 1985: 178,206,000)

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MORE THAN 16 MILLION U.S. CIVILIANS WORK FOR FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



Estimated Civilian Employment in
Federal, State, and Local Governments
as of October 1984: 16,436,000

Federal	2,943,000	17.9%
State	3,898,000	23.7%
Local*	9,595,000	58.4%
County	1,872,000	11.4%
Municipal	2,434,000	14.8%
Township	386,000	2.3%
School District	4,387,000	26.7%
Special District	516,000	3.1%

* Items do not sum due to rounding of constituent parts.

Data from U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Public Employment in 1984* (GE84-No.1) July 1985. Page v.